

BRITISH PARTIES' CHANGES DEPEND ON REFORM LAW

Liberals Demand New Electoral Measure as Pay for Supporting Labor

CONFERENCE TO STUDY NEED FOR NEW PLAN

Issue of Minority Representation Seems Bound Up in Political Strategy

By LINDSAY ROGERS
Professor of Public Law at Columbia University

LONDON—What it should do about electoral reform is one of the most important questions confronting Ramsay MacDonald's Government. The issue has arisen acutely because of the results of the general election.

With 5,209,547 votes in the country, the Liberals have only 59 seats in the House of Commons. The Conservatives got one seat for every 33,000 votes they polled; Labor got one for every 25,000, but Liberalism elected only one member for every 59,000. Mr. MacDonald's Government is a minority one. He has only 287 of 415 members in the House of Commons. The Liberals have demanded as the price of their support that he bring forward some measure of electoral reform.

Unless the electoral system is changed, the Liberal Party is almost certain to decline. It will not drop out completely. There will always be voters who wish to stay in the middle, although neither the Conservative nor the Labor Party could be called extremist. The Liberals have a large campaign fund which will suffice to meet the expenses of numerous candidates.

Elections are disinclined to back lost causes. There will be a tendency for the popular vote to divide, but it will be sufficient to cause the election of minority candidates of other parties. Hence the Liberal insistence on electoral reform.

King's Speech Promised Reform
Mr. MacDonald's concession to this demand is a commission of inquiry. This was promised in the King's speech, "My Government propose to institute an examination of the experiences of the election so that the working of the law relating to parliamentary elections may be brought into conformity with the new conditions."

But the only "new conditions" were the extension of the franchise to women between the ages of 21 and 30. Under Lord Ullswater's chairmanship, an electoral reform conference is to be held. It is expected that the inquiry in 1916 which prepared the way for the Representation of the People Act of 1918. Little that is new will emerge from the inquiry. The issue is bound up with party strategy.

The Labor Party in England once advocated proportional representation. But when the Labor vote increased and the time seemed not far distant when Labor might have a clear majority of the House of Commons, there was a change of policy.

Majority Uses Its Advantage
A majority in the Commons is still a majority, even though it may represent no more than a minority of the country's vote. Why should not a party take advantage of its good fortune from electoral accidents? Why should it refuse to use its majority in the Commons to bring about a change of policy?

Theorists argue that "justice" requires representation in proportion to strength, and not the vagaries of the division of voters into districts which elect one member and have three or four candidates. Mr. MacDonald has argued recently that the business of the electorate is to choose a government. With proportional representation a government is not chosen. It is therefore better to choose a government backed by a minority than to decree that a cabinet can emerge only through the trafficking of party groups in the Legislature.

Labor Party Might Gain
Some members of the Labor Party prefer to propose that representation be based on the resulting certainty that England's future government, for some time at least, would be through a Labor-Liberal Cabinet. They argue that there is much in common between the domestic programs of Labor and the Liberals. An agreement between the two could result in valuable legislation.

The Conservative laissez-faire policy would be supplanted by constructive reform. On foreign policy there is no difference of opinion between Labor and Liberalism. If electoral reform is not generously conceded, the argument is, Liberals may be driven into the Conservative camp. If many Liberals who wish to vote for candidates with a chance of victory are forced to choose between Conservatism and Labor, their influx into these parties will liberalize both.

The effect of this on the Labor Party will be to intensify the tendencies now visible—namely, of caution, and of the paring down of electoral promises in order not to alarm the opposition.

What would be more natural, it is asked, than for the Left Wing of the Labor Party to form a separate electoral organization, which, in turn, will demand representation in proportion to its strength?

Continental observers have long pointed out that one reason for the cabinet government working so successfully in Great Britain is the lack of disagreement on fundamentals.

President Greeted 'Neighbors' From These Blue Ridge Homes of Virginia



Courtesy of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce
President Hoover's "Neighbors" Near His Rapidan Camp, in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, Turned Out to Hear Him Talk Recently on Fishing and Other Topics Dear to the Mountaineers. In the Highlands the Visitor Finds These Typical Scenes: Upper, Left to Right—A Mountaineer's Home as Seen From Lee Highway; the Cabin of a Negro Family, and Shenandoah National Park Area in the Blue Ridge. Below is a Family of the Highlanders Near Luray, Va. These Folk Retain Much of the Old Mountain Civilization.

Order Restored in Jerusalem by Troop Action

Mob of Moslems in Jewish Quarter of Damascus Quickly Dispersed

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Except for sporadic incidents, Jerusalem is quiet as the steadily increasing British forces took vigorous measures to get the situation in hand.

British troops occupied most of the southern Jewish colonies, but there were still reports of grave conditions in northern Palestine, where an advance of Bedouins from Transjordan was rumored.

Possibility of a spread of Moslem disorder to Syria was being watched closely, but thus far, no overt acts of any consequence have been reported. There was an orderly Moslem and Christian demonstration in Beirut, the manifestos displaying no anti-government sentiments.

In Damascus a scuffle broke out between local police and a small group of Arab manifestos. Several persons were wounded, but the trouble did not spread.

A great mass meeting will be held in New York City Thursday night at which thousands of men and women of the Jewish faith from many Eastern cities will gather in memory of the Jews killed in Palestine and in protest against the Arab attacks.

JERUSALEM (AP)—A Moslem uprising throughout Palestine, Syria, and Transjordan looms unless British power in the middle East can quickly crush the rising tide of unrest among the tribesmen.

The situation on Aug. 28 seemed to have passed far beyond the original dispute between Arabs and Jews over use of the Walling Wall, and observers generally here looked to Ibn Saud, King of the Hejaz, whose attitude could turn the scales one way or the other. It was considered certain that facts rapidly being assembled did not bear out the optimistic tone of official communiques.

These facts the killed and wounded in the last five days fighting between Arabs and Moslems. Killed, 46 Moslems, 4 Christians, 98 Jews; wounded, 118 Moslems, 39 Christians, 269 Jews. It was added an accurate check of casualties was impossible.

Upheaval among the Transjordan Arabs growing out of the Palestine fighting has become so violent the Government has found it necessary to close the eastern Judean frontier against possible invasion by sympathetic nomads, but armed Bedouins crossed the Jordan despite guards placed on the bridges.

The Beersheba tribes were said here to be arming and gathering by thousands for the northward march which gave rise to fear of a clash with British soldiery at Hebron, scene Saturday of a massacre in which Arabs slew Jewish men, women, and children. Refugees arriving from Transjordan said the situation rapidly was becoming worse.

Some idea of the widespread Moslem sympathy with the Palestine Arabs could be gleaned from the following figures:

Half of these were between 50 and 60, and were, consequently, not readily reabsorbed into industry. Immediate pensions of 25 shillings a week were therefore given to them.

Rowntrees decided to try a new economic experiment concerning the other men displaced. They offered to pay any employer who could give the ante productive employment for 12 months a subsidy of £2 per week for each workman taken on.

Twenty-four men have been transferred under these conditions. See- lohn Rowntree, interviewed recently, stated that the results in this direction alone justified the experiment. "A new industry has been started in

Virginny Blue Ridge Folk Reckon Hoover 'Pears to Be Good Neighbor

Highlanders Who Heard President 'Speechify' Still Like Nat'l Parts Better'n Larnin' and Maintain Much of Old Mountain Civilization

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Getting up at 4 is no hardship for 'Lige' Walton, who lives with five members of the Walton family in the last log cabin up Swift Run Gap, which lies at the head of Bacon Hollow, one of the less accessible parts of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, arose at 4 o'clock in order to see the President.

Getting up at 4 is no hardship for 'Lige'—President or no President—for that is the customary hour for the Waltons to bestir themselves summer mornings, with the first light coming over the hillsides, and the first cock-crow coming from the hutch under the hillside.

The news has come up the mountains by saddleback from the country store. The President is going to make a speech, over in Madison County; and the President's "neighbors" of Madison, Greene and Rappahannock—all hill territory—are preparing to come down from their summits to take a look at the man who picked the Blue Ridge for his summer camp. Four hours, by automobile, brings this Chief Executive from the White House at Washington to the camp on the headwaters of the Rapidan River—about 120 miles.

'Lige's Trip Takes Six Hours
But for 'Lige Walton to cover the 25 miles to the fair grounds outside the town of Madison, where all the "speechifying" is to be done, takes at least six hours. There is the mule to be saddled, and the hillside path to be waded down, and Swift Run branch to be crossed and recrossed before the Hollow is reached, and after that another five miles of jouncing corkscrew road for the Roach brothers' four-cylinder car to travel.

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By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The decision of the Royal Aero Club that the Schneider Cup race could not be postponed has been upheld by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale. Col. Mervyn O'Gorman, chairman of the club, stated that even if only Great Britain is left in the race it is the committee's intention to hold contest when the British competitors would not merely fly over the course but would "race."

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Zeppelin Cuts Route to Make Up Lost Time

Skips St. Louis, Passes Over Kansas City and Makes Bee-Line to Chicago

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Speeding eastward on the final lap of its earth-shaking journey, the Graf Zeppelin passed over Kansas City shortly before 10 a. m., central standard time, Aug. 28, and headed for Chicago.

Apparently Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the Graf Zeppelin, had set a course direct for Chicago, which would carry the ship north-east through Missouri, across part of Iowa and into Illinois. Original plans had called for a flight directly across Missouri by way of Jefferson City and St. Louis.

Later reports confirmed the belief that Dr. Eckener was steering in a bee line for Chicago in an effort to make up time lost in the passage from Los Angeles to Kansas City.

Strong head winds still prevented the ship from equaling the high speed at which it crossed the Pacific from Tokyo to Los Angeles, but the 40 to 50 miles an hour at which the country of the Sierra Diablo and Quadalupe Mountains was traversed, had been increased to approximately 60 miles an hour over Oklahoma and Kansas.

Dr. Eckener radioed officials of the National Air Exposition that his ship would reach Cleveland about noon Aug. 29, but adverse winds and electrical storms have retarded progress to such an extent that it appeared the ship would not be able to reach Ohio until late evening.

Encountering its first storm after leaving Los Angeles at 2:14 a. m. Central standard time, Tuesday, an electrical disturbance between San Diego, Calif., and Yuma, Ariz., the ship nosed down the eastern ridges of the Rocky Mountains. In mid-afternoon the dirigible passed over the continental divide of the Rockies, then, bucking headwinds, soared over Arizona and New Mexico, arriving at El Paso at 5:13 a. m. Central standard time.

After hovering over the west Texas city, the Graf dropped across the international boundary line into Mexico, later, following the Texas & Pacific Railway line to Sierra Blanca, Tex. Dr. Eckener there turned north.

New York Plans Greeting to All on Board Zeppelin

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—An official welcome to New York is being arranged for Dr. Hugo Eckener and the officers and passengers of the Graf Zeppelin, following the completion of the round-the-world trip at Lakehurst, N. J., it has just been announced by Grover Whalen, chairman of the Mayor's committee for reception of distinguished guests.

The program has been wired to Dr. Eckener for his approval. The time of the reception, however, has been left tentative, due to uncertainty as to the dirigible's hour of arrival.

Many Seek License as Air Pilot, Few Succeed, Authorities Declare

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government authorities have discovered that only a small percentage of aviation enthusiasts can be made successful pilots.

The aeronautics division of the commerce department which is in charge of civil aviation, has been receiving in the last few weeks a huge number of applications for student fliers' permits—approximately 600 a week. The number of applications in the first half of this year was placed by Clarence M. Young, recently appointed Assistant Secretary for Aeronautics, at 14,850, compared with 10,697 in the preceding six months.

But this evidence of a desire of Americans to "take to the air" has not proved so productive of successful pilots, officials said, as only 13 per cent of the student fliers qualify as pilots capable of handling commercial airplanes. A similar situation exists in the army and navy. In the army only 25 per cent of the students qualified last year, and in

YOUNG PLAN ACCEPTED BY BRITISH; MAIN PART OF DEMANDS GRANTED

Other Creditors Concede \$9,432,000 Additional Yearly Payments Under Agreement, Guaranteeing \$8,488,000

ACCORD DEPENDS ON GERMANS ACCEPTING REVISED SCHEDULE

Great Britain Will Receive \$22,636,000 Annuities for 37 Years by New Scheme—Delegates Expect to Complete Settlement at The Hague Within Two Days

By Cable to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE HAGUE—"Settlement." It was 1 a. m., Aug. 28, when the news that delegates of the six powers had reached an agreement in the reparations conference here concerning the Young plan was flashed through the dark quadrangle of the Binnenhof, where journalists from many nations had been waiting for many weary hours.

Delegates of the chief creditor powers and Germany, surrounded by experts and secretaries, had been renewing the situation since 5 p. m., feeding on sandwiches and not even adjourning for dinner. And the listening world outside, represented by 200 journalists, had to be content with fragments of gossip that floated down to them.

Now it was a German delegate who, passing through the quadrangle, said he had been broken; now it was an Italian representative who hinted that a settlement was being hatched in the upper chamber. Meanwhile, journalists lighted a bonfire of newspapers and occasionally burst into song, shouting loudly they wanted news. It was a merry scene in the quadrangle, everyone being in the best mood, for the air was filled with hope.

NEW DISARMING PATH MAPPED AT WILLIAMSTOWN

By Plan America Would Cut Debt Claims as Debtors Sliced Armaments

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—A definite detailed plan for the United States to exchange the doubtful assets of war debts for the practical assets of a world-wide reduction in armaments, has been placed before the Institute of Politics.

Specifically, it was advocated that the United States should offer to reduce its debt claims in the same ratio as the principal powers of the world will reduce, by international agreement, their naval and military establishments.

And far from being a sacrifice on the part of the American people, it was contended that the loss in debt payments would be more than made up by the savings on their own armament expenditures.

Believes Nation Ready
Eugene Staley, research assistant at the University of Chicago and fellow of the Social Science Research Council, who offered these interesting suggestions, agreed that outright cancellation of the war debts was a political impossibility, but he believed that the American public would be ready to reconsider these debts if by doing so a real contribution could be made to disarmament.

Acceptance by the European nations of such an offer, Mr. Staley explained, would mean a reduction of about \$180,000,000 yearly in war debt annuities and a savings in armament outlay that would at the very minimum be \$240,000,000 yearly.

And even if the offer were rejected, he believed that the very making of it would put the United States "in a clear and unapproachable light." "No European politician," he said, "could any longer point to the United States as the Shylock among nations or claim that heavy taxes are caused by a grasping nation in the West."

"Armaments would be put in their true light as a much heavier burden on every country than interrelated debts, and thus such a move by the United States would under any circumstances further the cause of disarmament."

Freedom of the Seas Again
For the second time the issue of disarmament has come before the general assembly of that institute and for the second time the issue of the freedom of the seas has tended to dominate the discussion.

Strikingly in accord with the British views advanced two weeks ago by Lord Curzon, Dr. Jesse Siddall Reeves of the University of

Not the least of the British gains from the viewpoint of unemployment is Italy's promise to purchase 1,000,000 tons of British coal annually for the next three years.

Against this demand Germany is demanding that the Rhineland be evacuated April 1, next, or six months earlier than Aristide Briand, French Prime Minister, proposed as possible. There will be some hard bargaining on this point, but after all the Germans have a great deal to gain by an agreement concerning the Young plan.

The political committee was to meet the afternoon of Aug. 28, to discuss the Rhineland question. If all

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 2,000,000 tons from Germany under reparations payments in kind, so we lost the trade.
 "That 2,000,000 tons would mean employment for 8000 miners a year," he added.

German Refuse New Plan, but Rhineland's Evacuation May Give Basis for Accord

THE HAGUE (AP)—The Germans have refused the British plan for the evacuation of the Rhineland, but the evacuation of the Rhineland may give basis for an accord.

The evacuation of the Rhineland is a subject which has been discussed for some time. The British plan for the evacuation of the Rhineland is a subject which has been discussed for some time. The British plan for the evacuation of the Rhineland is a subject which has been discussed for some time.

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Opposition Parties Join in Praise of Mr. Snowden

LONDON (AP)—Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been praised by the opposition as well as his own Labor Party for his victory at The Hague. Three weeks of dogged obstinacy to the original proposal reducing the Spa percentages have yielded, under the new terms tentatively approved, £2,000,000 of the £2,400,000 which Mr. Snowden demanded, or 83.3 per cent. In addition, Italy undertakes to pay 1,000,000 tons of British coal annually for three years for the use of state railways.

Referring to continental criticisms of Mr. Snowden, the Financial Times says, "The French are throwing in their lot with us; we were prepared to wreck the conference for a paltry £1,000,000, it is unnecessary to quibble over the millions he has won. It is illuminating. Under the Young plan, both France and Italy will secure shares of German reparations to an extent that will leave the recipients not only with enough to meet their liabilities, but with surplus to devote to reduction of the internal debt. If the facts of generosity displayed by this country toward its debtors since the war were broadcast as assiduously as is the prejudice by those who have benefited, a better service would be done to the cause of international amity."

The Morning Post says: "In making a stand for British interests, Mr. Snowden was entirely right, but it is equally clear that the tactics adopted by him were the best. Such acute dissensions as his attitude provoked were ill suited to an international conference based on an agreed report from experts of the interested powers. Mr. Snowden is bound by the report of our experts, and Mr. Snowden was entitled to repudiate its terms, but it would have been more seemly, as well as more profitable, if, before going to The Hague, the British Government had informed the other powers of its dissatisfaction with the report and had attempted by private negotiation to surmount difficulties which have been so hotly debated, as it were, in public. When the terms of settlement are fully studied and the atmosphere which they leave is known, we shall hope to be able to congratulate Mr. Snowden without reserve."

Lord Parmoor said: "In his struggle at The Hague to obtain justice for the settlement of the Rhineland, Mr. Snowden has won the Nation's gratitude."
 George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, stated he hoped it would "lead to a general pacification of Europe by evacuation of the Rhineland and by genuine efforts to bring about disarmament, not only in Europe but throughout the world."
 J. Robert Clynes, Home Secretary, said: "Our heavy sacrifices and our troubled economic situation are better understood in Europe, and the world knows that a Labor Chancellor will fight stubbornly for his country when his country is in the right."

French Relieved at News of Accord on Young Plan

PARIS—Considerable relief is felt here at the news from The Hague that an accord has been reached between England and the other powers regarding appointment of annuities under the Young plan for payment of German reparations.

The French were deeply troubled at non-acceptance of the Young plan, and it was realized that without British acquiescence the full advantages accruing to the French from it would not be possible. Neither was the Dawes plan any longer regarded as solid.

M. Briand's attitude as head of the French delegation has been somewhat slackened as insufficiently resolute, but it is now more clearly appreciated.

Quotidian, for example, praises him "for hanging on to the end," and for his "robust faith." That he did not yield to temptation or irritation has brought credit to France. The same newspaper also underlines Germany's dignified course during the proceedings.

The understanding here is that the tentative settlement has been accomplished by French agreement to start evacuation of the Rhineland simultaneously with the British. The report has drawn Nationalist fire, but on the whole there is not likely to be serious opposition to this step.

British Press Acclaims 'Victory' Mr. Snowden Wins

LONDON (AP)—The agreement reached at The Hague conference on reparations is welcomed joyfully in Great Britain.

Gratification is reflected in the afternoon press, in which "Mr. Snowden's winning smile" is reproduced in pictures, and the "big victory for Britain," credited to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is heartily acclaimed.

The liberal Star says: "The Nation will have heard with a sense of relief that the Hague conference has succeeded and will unreservedly congratulate Mr. Snowden."
 "That victory is not expressed in terms of the millions he has won. What was at stake was England's position and influence in Europe."
 Similarly, the Independent Evening Standard says, "Mr. Snowden returns home not only having gained material fruits of victory but also having restored his country to its proper position in Europe."

German Get Assurances on Rhine, Havas Reports
 PARIS (AP)—The Havas news agency at The Hague reparations conference has reported that the five creditor powers have explained to the German delegates the different points to which Germany's adherence is necessary to make effective complete agreement on the Young plan.

Virginny Blue Ridge Folk Reckon Hoover Pears to Be Good Neighbor

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 meaning in one observation—and "Lige understands perfectly."
 Boy Gives Poem to President
 The rough edges of existence among the Blue Ridge highlanders are rapidly disappearing with the coming of good roads and cheap cars, but a visitor still finds unexpected survival among the hill folk with whom Mr. Hoover has taken his summer quarters.

Ray Burdick, the 11-year-old mountain boy who recently attracted attention in the papers when he wandered into camp and gave the President a "poem," was typical of a phase of life in the hills. But a trip up and among the hill fastnesses themselves indicates that some of the neighbors, at least, think the Burdick lad was not truly representative of their outlook. At least, the rumor goes that Ray and his brother have sung at a good many summer camps.

Although mission workers in the Southern highlands, in and about Mr. Hoover's Rapidan camp, urge that the primitiveness of general conditions there should not be exaggerated, they are the first to agree, after this qualification, that the old mountain civilization survives. Any visitor who will leave the beaten track can verify this for himself. Old-time cabins are still in use, made of logs, or more recently of rude frame construction. The simplicity of life that existed in the day of Abraham Lincoln. The husband still rides to the country store on horseback; the children still tell high noon by the vertical shadow of a wall driven into the wall; and the wife still occasionally sweetens her apple pie with home grown sorghum sirup, instead of sugar, and spices it with dried wood berries, in lieu of cinnamon.

Corn Pone and Pork Prepared
 The Walton family is typical of one of those homes which recently sent down listeners to President Hoover's speech in the valley. Clad in her poke bonnet, even thus early in the morning, Mrs. Lavinia Walton, "Lige's" mother, starts the customary breakfast of corn pone and pork, while the men do the chores and milk the cow, and the youngsters follow "Lige" in an approaching trip among "furnitures"—as anyone outside the Hollow is known—and even the "houn' dawgs" sense something unusual.

The cabin is similar to others on Swift Run branch. There are homes in the hollow, the Hoover cabin is a two-story, and was built 30 years ago at a combined community "log-rolling" and "house-raising" for the benefit of the Walton family.

Bacon Hollow is full of Waltons. They are descendants, it is supposed, of George Walton, who signed the Declaration of Independence. "Lige" has no desire to school, nor has his father. "Lige's" grandpa was a preacher, and had as a servant one of the few slaves in the vicinity.

Cabin Was Easy to Build
 Grandmother Walton still likes to tell about the "working" when the cabin was put up. Times have degenerated since then, she says. "Lige" says the whole hollow was up; two logs were reared as skids in no time at all; the others were rolled into place over them; and then the whole was topped with beams and rafters. The squat fireplace and chimney that takes up almost the whole of the north side of the cabin was added later, made with field bowlders set in white clay.

After the working, a tremendous dinner was served. "Th-yere was, uh, pork 'n' possum pie that would make 'n' other folks'!" Grandmother Walton recollects.
 Like so many others in the highland region, the Walton cabin is still habitable, though the clay between the logs has been renewed a good many times. There is only one window in the main room, which is living and bed room combined; and there is another window, cut through 15 years ago, in the little sloping loft, or "plunder room," where the children sleep.

Roof Resembles Thatch
 Outside, the squat chimney just clears the top of the ridge pole. The roof is shingled with hand-split sticks, a yard or so long and quite narrow. Time has warped these sticks, giving the little home, set in its hillside among laurel and blueberries, the appearance of being covered with thatch. No other building would fit this typical Blue Ridge Mountain country so well. The landscape has accepted it, and the trickle of smoke from the chimney on the whole highland scene.

There are no cellars, of course, under these Blue Ridge cabins, but to one side is generally a lean-to, connected frequently with the further shelter by a sort of covered tunnel, which "Lige" tells the visitor is the "dog-trot."

THREE FORMER SENATORS SEEK TO REGAIN SEATS

Gerry of Rhode Island, Bayard of Delaware and Neely of West Virginia

WASHINGTON—The United States Senate has been described as the most exclusive club in the world, which may explain why former members are so eager to return even at the expense of one-time colleagues.

Three former senators have already announced their determination to enter the senatorial elections next year, and in the instance of one of them, there is an excellent chance of unseating the present incumbent.

The same explanation is made by the Democrats of the defeat of Thomas F. Bayard, (D.), Senator from Delaware, by John G. Townsend Jr. (R.), Mr. Bayard has now entered the lists against Daniel O. Hastings, (R.), Senator from Delaware, and is reported to have a good chance for victory. Throughout Delaware's history it has repeatedly been represented by a Bayard in the Senate.

Battle in West Virginia
 Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia, faces very strong opposition from M. M. Neely, former Democratic Senator from West Virginia, who went down in the 1928 Hoover tide. Mr. Neely ran far ahead of his ticket and despite the large majority in his State was defeated by only a very close margin by Henry D. Hatfield (R.), Senator from West Virginia.

While Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick (R.), Representative from Illinois, held a seat in the Senate, her husband, Medill McCormick, did. He was defeated by Charles S. Dennen (R.), Senator from Illinois, who is now being challenged by Mrs. McCormick. The Illinois contest promises to be one of the most interesting of the coming year.

Both are experienced politicians with alliances with the sundry Illinois and Chicago political elements. Both are wealthy and have a strong personal feeling between the two candidates. Mrs. McCormick has developed a statewide woman's organization which aided her maternal interest in her election contest for the House in 1926, upon which she is counting heavily in 1930 campaign.

In addition to these close contests between former colleagues the situation in a number of other States promises extremely hard fought campaigns for both Republican and Democratic incumbents. In South Dakota where William H. McMaster (R.), must stand for re-election he will be opposed by W. J. Bulow, Governor, Democrat, who is now serving his second term. Mr. Bulow is a farmer who accompanied his opponent, impossible by being elected Governor of the State on the Democratic ticket.

Think He Is Logical Contender
 In 1928 he repeated this unusual achievement and was elected for a second term, despite the fact that the State went largely for President Hoover. The Democrats look upon him as a logical contender for the senatorial seat.

In the South a number of close races are in prospect as a result of the upheaval in the Democratic party over the Smith candidacy. In Virginia Carter Glass will be vigorously opposed by certain elements within the Democratic party who took issue with his supporting the Smith candidacy.

Order Restored in Jerusalem; Troops Disperse Damascus Mob

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 demonstration Aug. 27 of 20,000 Moslems in the Jewish quarter of Damascus. Troops finally dispersed the tribesmen.

Haifa seems to have witnessed considerable fighting. The American Consul here asked the British authorities for immediate help to prevent any trouble in the children's village there where many refugee children from the Ukraine are being cared for by the Near East Relief. Shipping has continued in Jerusalem, but it was expected the arrival of Sir John Chancellor, high commissioner, and continual arrival of British troops by air from Egypt should result in restoration of complete order here. Foreign consuls have been in frequent conference regarding the seriousness of the situation.

Zionists to Raise Funds for Relief in Palestine; Arabs Protest Jew Control
 LONDON—Twenty-five members of the executive committee of the World Zionist Organization, including the president, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Lord Reading, Lord Melchett, Felix Lord of New York and Harry Sacher of Jerusalem, hastily summoned from various places on the continent, met here Aug. 27 at Claridge's Hotel, the conference lasting until a late hour to discuss in all its phases the admittedly grave situation in Palestine.

It is expected one of the first steps taken will be opening an emergency fund in London and New York for relief of Jewish sufferers in the rioting in Palestine where 153 Zionist fatalities are reported. The committee is keeping in touch with government officials at Whitehall. Deep anxiety prevails in the Jewish quarter in London which latest news from the Near East deepens. Inquiry is being made to a report that British reinforcements are unable to protect threatened Jewish colonies because of the small number of troops available. There have to be concentrated in a few parts. It is alleged in Zionist circles that while many of the armed Arab police are refraining from interfering, others are assisting the rioters. A message from Cairo quoted El Ahram, a widely read Arabic newspaper to the effect that every attempt and every means used bring peace to Palestine will be absolutely in vain if the Government does not make clear to the Jews that Palestine is an Arab country and its inhabitants are Moslems and Christians. It continues: "Arabs will fight to defend their honor and interests. If the Jews continue to believe that it is they who are to be lords of the country and if they wish to have full rights over all holy places then the position will never change for the better."

The Acting High Commissioner reports from Jerusalem that the Jewish response to his request for naval military assistance had enabled the Government to maintain control. He said that officers of the district administration had rendered invaluable services in a very responsible situation. The special constabulary had been indispensable. The local press was still suspended, but probably could not function in any case. The Government, however, had commenced to issue a series of news bulletins. No censorship of news telegrams was in force, but in a few cases press telegrams had been held up for a period not exceeding 48 hours.

Troops Sent to Protect American Hadassah Home
 CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—Uncensored telephone advices from the Jewish Telegraph agency at 1 p. m. Aug. 28 said fighting between Jews and Arabs continued in much of Palestine, with the smaller colonies bearing the brunt of Moslem attacks. Jerusalem was described as in grave danger, with 200 armed men, including Druse tribesmen, marching on the city. Three Jewish houses in the old quarter were set afire, the Jewish colony, Motva, near Jerusalem, was in flames at the time of the telephone call.

A part of the colony Tel Joseph was burned Aug. 27. Meier Shitaya, a settlement maintained by the Junior Hadassah, America's Young Women's Zionist organization, sent an urgent appeal to the American consul for help. A military detachment was dispatched there shortly afterward.

British Cabinet Expected to Inquire Into Riots
 LONDON (AP)—Well-informed circles expressed belief that the cabinet of Ramsay MacDonald shortly would consider some form of inquiry into the origin of the Arab-Jewish fighting in Palestine.

It was understood some cabinet ministers even believed it would be wiser for the Government to reconsider the entire question of Britain's responsibility in the Holy Land, but this view was not supported generally.

PREPAREDNESS FOR PEACE, NOT WAR, IS URGED

Assistant Secretary Scores Profiteers—Kellogg Advocates Extended Arbitration

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—A message of preparedness against war instead of for it, was sent by Patrick J. Hurley, Assistant Secretary of War, for presentation to the 30th annual encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

"The idea of maintaining the agencies of national defense is twofold," he said. "One is to prevent war in so far as possible by making available to the Chief Executive a force sufficiently strong to deter other nations from any hasty, ill-considered, unreasonable inclination to adopt an aggressive, overbearing and unjust attitude toward us; the other is to diminish the costs of war in men and money by making wars into which we may be forced in defense of our national existence both short and successful."

"At the very foundation of this national defense policy is the assumption that all our citizens agree that it is unjust and dishonest to expect one man to die for the republic, while another is profiting by war."

Reduction of land and naval armaments, extension of arbitration for settlement of international controversies and an educated public opinion were advocated by Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, as supplements to his anti-war treaty to make more effective the abolition of international conflicts.

Speaking over radio station WCCO Mr. Kellogg declared that the treaty, which has been signed or adhered to by 62 nations of the world, has already exerted a powerful influence for the maintenance of peace. He predicted that all nations would ratify the treaty.

DEPOSIT OF ASBESTOS FOUND IN TASMANIA
 SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
 HOBART, Tas.—On the western shore of Macquarie Harbor on the west coast of the island has been found a rich deposit of asbestos varying from 6 feet to 160 feet in thickness.

Very little asbestos is produced in Australia, and it is mostly of a low grade, suitable only for making into fibro-cement sheeting. The discovery will prove an excellent asset for the State, and help to build up another industry.

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CLASSICS FOUND AID TO TRAINING FOR CAREERS

Fusion of Technical and
Cultural Urged at Adult
Education Parley

By W. W. HILL
Former President British National Union
Teachers

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—Cultural and technical training are not incompatible, but are two complementary branches of a truly liberal education, declared Herbert Schofield, principal of the Loughborough (Eng.) Technical College, in his address before the World Adult Education conference here.

Dr. Schofield denied that instruction in Greek and Latin philosophy in universities is invariably humanistic, for, he said, most students are just as much concerned with careers in relation to their studies as are students in technical institutions.

Dr. Schofield would differentiate between cultural and technical studies, not on the basis of their utility, but according to the character of the subjects themselves. Cultural studies, he said, are concerned primarily with the behavior of the human being, technical subjects with use of material resources in the service of man. In cultural curricula, therefore, literature, history, art, ethics and economics have a prominent place. At the same time, he pointed out, technology is a great friend of humanistic culture because it liberates man from toil and gives him opportunities for higher development.

"Both kinds of instruction," he said, "train members of the community to be better citizens. Social service may be rendered just as effectively in the workshop as on the political platform."

The speaker recommended the inclusion of literature, economics and certain other cultural subjects in the curricula of technical institutions. C. A. I. Hegermann-Lindencrone of the Danish Ministry of Education recommended assimilation of technical to humanistic studies by the prolonging or deepening of technical subjects. To the agricultural student he would give natural history and geology, to the commercial student, geography and political economy.

Peace Patriots Seek National Peace Day

New York Peace Patriots, an organization sponsored by 115 descendants of early American patriots, has renewed its request to President Hoover for the designation of Aug. 27 as a national holiday in commemoration of the signing of the Kellogg-Briand peace pact.

In answering opposition to this proposal, William Floyd, director of Peace Patriots, pointed out that there is only one holiday in the three summer months when holidays are most appreciated, and that the importance of Peace Day lies in the reminder each year that the United States and 50 other nations have agreed never to resort to war for settlement of international disputes, relying instead upon peaceful settlement.

OFFER FOR OLYMPIA MEETS COOL RESPONSE

WASHINGTON (AP)—An offer made by Edward W. Harden, New York financier, to purchase from the navy the historic Olympia, flagship of Ad-

Chromo at Auction Sale, Bought for 50c., Hides Valuable Print of Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA—James Klawnsky went to an auction sale a few days ago and bought a chromo in a gift frame.

"What for did you buy such a picture?" asked a friend. "A no good picture you got."

"But the frame," answered Mr. Klawnsky, "gave me a look at the frame. For 50 cents I'd buy a frame like that any day. For the picture I don't care. It's the frame I like."

Mr. Klawnsky took his framed chromo to his shop at 211 South Eleventh Street. Under the chromo he saw another picture, signed by John Joseph Holland, and painted some time in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He was known as a landscape painter of considerable

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WORLD BE GONE.....60c.
Text by Dr. Watts. Music by John A.
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miral Dewey at Manila Bay, is not expected to be accepted, although little doubt remains that the old cruiser will be preserved as a memorial.

British Firms Ask Share of French Fund

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The recent decision of the French Government to ratify its war debt agreement with Great Britain has raised a question of importance to a number of British firms.

The Federation of British Industries has just drawn attention to the fact that by the agreement the French Government undertakes, with certain conditions, to compensate British firms in France which suffered from the war upon the same terms as have been applied to similarly situated concerns owned by its own nationals.

The sum involved is considerable, as there were a number of British commercial undertakings which owned factories in northern France, especially in the textile manufacturing area around Lille and Tourcoing. The damage sustained is said to be far beyond the £500,000 granted by the British Government as an act of grace.

IRON AND STEEL MAKE PRODUCTION RECORDS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Conference of Statisticians in Industry, operating under the auspices of the National Industrial Conference Board, reports exceptional activity in both industry and trade throughout the midsummer season and envisages a continuance at the present high rate, according to a report for August just issued.

"New July production records were made in both the iron and steel and automobile industries and building activity increased in spite of the fact that a seasonal decline would have been in order," the report says.

RAILROAD 'VETERANS' FORM SOCIAL ORDER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Delegates of the veterans' associations of the principal eastern railroads have organized for social purposes the Eastern Association of Railroad Veterans at a meeting just held here.

More than 250,000 railroad workers compose the associations represented, each with at least 20 years of service back of him, and many with recollections of having driven wood-burning engines and punched tickets in the early '70s. Eleven railroads were represented at the meeting.

CHINESE MUNITIONS DESTROYED BY FIRE

NANKING, China (AP)—Fire in the munitions depot here, one of the largest in China, was under control this morning but had resulted in a loss of Government arms and ammunition valued at \$5,000,000 gold.

The fire was started by a terrific explosion which was attributed to the effect of intense summer heat on defective shells. The inhabitants evacuated surrounding districts and martial law was put into effect to prevent looting of their property.

Follow the Sun Across the World!

able ability, but the most famous of his paintings is said to be this view of Philadelphia from which Mr. Klawnsky's print, signed by the engraver, Gilbert Fox, had been copied. Experts have appraised the picture at varying figures, some as high as \$500.



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Companions of the Country



A Scene at the Goodwill Plantation, South Athol, Mass.

Good-Will Bags Yield Money to Make Poor Children Happy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH ATHOL, Mass.—Happiness, salvaged from old clothes and tar-

petes, mixed with spring water and benevolence, is the main product of a plant operated here by the Bureau of Goodwill Industries, affiliated with the Morgan Memorial Co-operative Industries and Stores, Inc., of Boston.

This was the conclusion of most of the 2000 visitors attracted by the annual inspection on Aug. 21, conducted by Dr. Edgar J. Helms, general superintendent of the "rehabilitation plants" here and in Boston, and of similar institutions in other cities.

From cast-off things, using human material in many instances equally "cast-off," approximately 65 workers under the direction of Fred C. Moore, treasurer and assistant

superintendent of Morgan Memorial, have turned these 700 rural acres into a community where men, women and children may find another chance.

More than 300 happy youngsters, ranging from 6 to 16, are to be found in the different camps comprising the Goodwill plantation. The foundation of this structure rests on Goodwill Bags distributed in the city by the Morgan Memorial, wherein friendly people deposit discarded belongings. These contributions are sent to the factories in Boston and South Athol, and there repaired and resold. This revenue, with other money, goes to the maintenance of different institutions of rehabilitation included in the Morgan Memorial.

The extent of the work is strikingly shown in South Athol. Lumber

for repairs and new buildings here is cut from the plantation's 400-acre wood lot, and saved on the premises in a mill powered by an automobile motor. A stream through the property has been dammed to make a 10-acre reservoir which supplies power for the rug mill, and for the bottling works where mineral water is converted into a palatable soft drink.

Machinery has been installed in an old table factory for the shoddying of discarded woollens into winter blankets. This project, however, awaits contributions to start the factory wheels.

Besides the mills there is also an industrial school where children are taught honest workmanship.

The by-products of this co-operative plant probably impress visitors still more forcibly. For eight weeks in the summer the place echoes with the voices of children, and the grounds take on the appearance of a college campus. Each camp has its "yells," its cheer leader, and its traditions.

With the exception of the new Crawford-Vander Roost Rest Lodge, where for about \$8 a week needy folk live in comfortable surroundings, these children are kept at a cost of about \$5 a week, borne when necessary, by the institution. This low cost is made possible by generous donors and by the aid of such minor industries as 1500 chickens, 30 head of cattle, and flourishing truck gardens.

CANADA GRANTS ENTRY TO AMERICAN OIL MEN

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—A party of United States oil men, including executives and geologists, which had been detained at the international border at Sweet Grass, Mont., has been admitted to Canada. W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister of Immigration, said that admission of the men was approved after receipt of a communication to the Department.

Under an order-in-council prohibiting the entry of "contract labor," Mr. Egan said that the discretionary power of the Minister of Immigration had been exercised in granting the men admission to the country.

LONDON TO SEE FILM OF 'MARTIN LUTHER'

By Radio from MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Revision for British audiences has been made of the German film "Martin Luther."

The exhibition of this film in London was originally forbidden by the British Board of Censors on the ground that certain incidents in it would offend Roman Catholics. It will be shown here publicly, the objectionable features having been deleted.

VIENNA POLICE SAY COUP D'ETAT IS UNTHINKABLE

Vice-Chancellor Says Parli-
amentary Methods Alone
Must Bring Reforms

By Cable to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Internal Austrian conditions appear more normal in the last few days, judging from the utterances of public leaders.

The police president, Dr. Hans Schöber, declares in an interview that the idea of a coup d'état by the "Heimwehr" home defense force is unthinkable, and the vice-chancellor, Vincenz Schunz, says Parliamentary methods alone must bring any demanded reforms. It seems apparent that the present Government will not tolerate any new provocation from the Heimwehr.

The Reichspost, Christian Socialist organ, has a leading article showing the Heimwehr is displeased at the strong stand taken by the Government, and it is probable that the chancellor, Ernest Streeruwitz, may have difficulties from a certain section of his own coalition on the parliamentary reopening in the fall. There are demands for radical action by the Heimwehr organization, principally from provincial governors who have pressed for complete disarmament of civic bodies all along (with the exception of Dr. Karl Seltz of Vienna), and the present Government's position is not helped by them.

The effect of disagreement on this question shows itself within the coalition in parties, moderates against extremists and has hitherto prevented any decisive action being taken.

Brazilians 'Pick Up' English in 'Futebol'

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—

Many words of English or Americanese are now used in sporting circles and by the youth of Brazil.

Rio and Sao Paulo athletes and sportsmen live in an atmosphere of "esporte" and learn "futebol"—soccer, the national game—before they have more than gotten used to short

trousers. In soccer the English terms "keeper," "offside," "penalty," etc., are used.

Water polo is known by the English name and is played a little in Rio Bay.

"Basebol" the Brazilian has seen and wondered at in the motion pictures, but it holds little appeal to him. Ice cream sodas and sandwiches have been for some years popular refreshments, and "banana real" (royal banana) is the Portuguese for banana split.

Some inventive trier coined the expression "footing" and passed it off as an English word meaning a walk or a tramp. Now "footing" has to some extent usurped the place of the old term "fazendo a Avenida," or "doing the Avenue."

Colombian-American Trade Pact on Way

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—

The Colombian Government is negotiating a new friendship and commercial navigation treaty with the United States to replace the 1946 agreement. President Mendez Abadia revealed in his annual message to Congress delivered Aug. 26.

A boundary treaty with Brazil which will include a guarantee of perpetual free navigation on the Amazonas and Putumayo rivers will soon be presented to Congress for consideration, President Abadia stated in his message.

Satisfaction over settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru was expressed and the President reported that commercial treaties with Denmark and Czechoslovakia are being negotiated successfully.

Ratification of the Kellogg pact, the Chilean Arbitration Treaty and the Gendra Convention were recommended.

BLUE GOOSE'S NEST IS FOUND AT LAST

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—Out of the frozen north comes word that J. Dewey Soper, special investigator of the Northwest Territories branch of the Department of the Interior, has found the nest of that enigma of ornithologists—the blue goose.

For years the blue goose has baffled hunters. Nobody ever saw a blue goose's nest, or a blue goose egg, or a blue goose fledgling. The blue goose appeared every summer, but nobody knew whence it came or where it went in the autumn.

Mr. Soper found his habitat away off up in Baffinland and is now en route to Ottawa with blue goose eggs, nests, goslings, and mature birds.

WOMEN URGE BRITAIN TO STOP ARAB UPHEAVAL

League for Peace and Free-
dom Parley in Prague Asks
for 'Peaceful Pressure'

By Cable to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—The congress of the Women's League for Peace and Freedom has dispatched a telegram to the British Government appealing to it to speedily bring "peaceful pressure" to bear upon the Arabs and Jews of Palestine, and to aid them to arrive at an understanding satisfactory to both sides.

As conditions in Austria might endanger world peace, the congress decided to send a conciliatory delegation to Vienna to approach the opposing parties with a view to their arranging a conference as a first step to internal disarmament.

The congress also considered the subject of peaceful changes in international relations, Agnes MacPhail, Canada, stressing the economic interdependence of the world, quoting Viscount Cecil's "humanity as one family. The world is one. Its economic interdependence is the great fact. It is not a thing about which we need argue. It is a fact which we cannot evade, and much more is the scientific, intellectual and moral interdependence of the world a fact. Science and art, intellect and morals, have no boundaries."

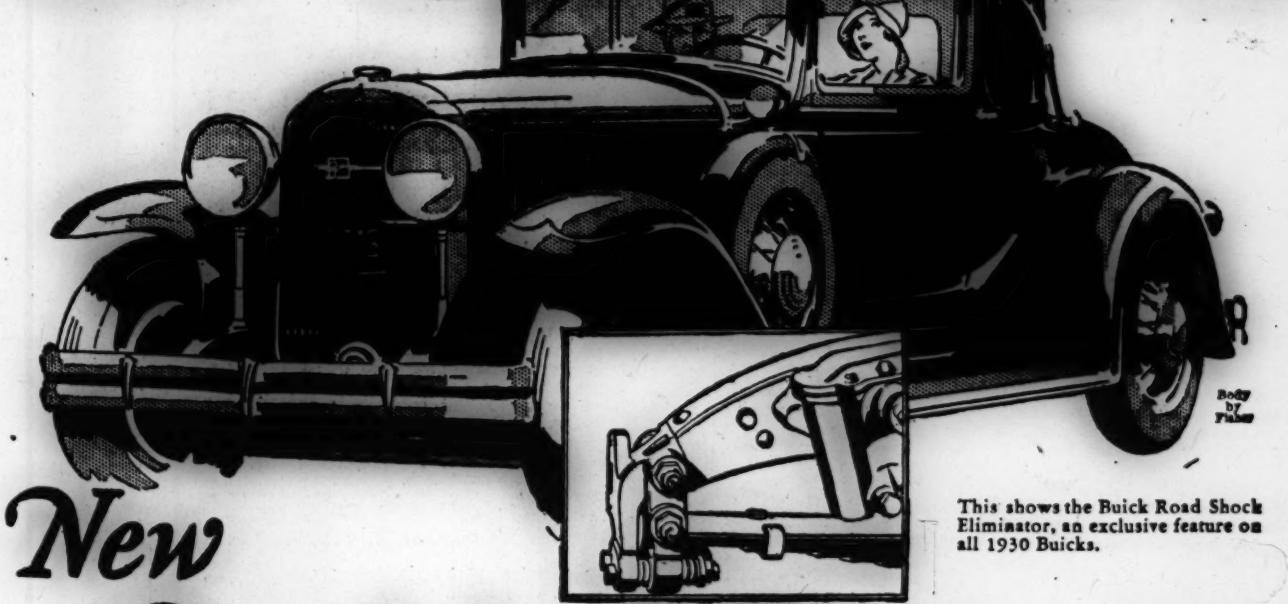
Miss MacPhail, referring to the work of the International Labor Office, the International Chamber of Commerce and the proposed international bank, declared: "A program of constructive internationalism, including all-round disarmament, arbitration and economic co-operation is possible and practical."

Anita Augsbury, noted German peace worker, made a powerful appeal to convert present war ministries into real peace instruments.

Dr. Hilda Clark, England, dealing with minority problems, discussed the importance of majorities and minorities meeting in such conferences as this, in which desire for real settlement is evident.

The distinguished Swedish chemist, Dr. Naima Sahlbom, summarizing the results of the recent Frankfurt congress on chemical warfare, declared that the only protection against gas warfare was a peace policy leading to disarmament.

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SOUTH AWAKES TO NEED OF NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM

Boys and Girls Eagerly Respond to Period of Scholastic Development

Progress of the South in manufacturing, shipping, and agriculture, and in building highways and public schools, is being reviewed in five stories, of which this is the fourth.

By THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Public instruction in the South has entered its period of greatest growth. Improved equipment and improved methods have enabled an ever-growing enrollment of eager boys and girls to share educational advantages during the last decade.

Reports of superintendents in 11 states show that through better schools rural youth in a class heretofore denied such privileges have caught a glimpse of intellectual and economic independence. It is no wonder, then, that states which long considered themselves too poor to train their young folk properly have set themselves to this task.

The main trend is toward consolidated schools directed by higher paid teachers, thus providing better training and longer sessions. But one-room schools yet remain in evidence. Teachers' salaries average low, schools for Negroes have been improved, but they are still inadequate, and a few remote communities, not reached by hard-surfaced roads, have only meager opportunities.

For long the South has depended upon "the little red school on the hill"—a one-room, one-teacher school crowded with pupils in all the grades. This substitute for proper equipment and teaching is on its way to the museum—an educational relic.

Gradually Being Discarded

Tennessee still has 3555 one-room schools, but this is 816 less than it had five years ago; Texas, with 3899, consolidated 188 last year; Mississippi expects to be rid of its 952 one-teacher schools in a decade; in North Carolina, more than one-half the rural elementary schools for which pupils have a teacher to a grade. Throughout the South, consolidated schools are replacing the small detached ones. Good roads helped to speed this improvement. Before the federal aid highway law became effective Georgia had 159 consolidated schools; now it has more than 300.

Consolidation made necessary a huge outlay for buildings and equipment. Florida's problem in this respect was augmented by the abnormal increase of population that began in 1923. Since then the value of that state's school property has risen from about \$20,000,000 to \$81,259,185; one of its counties has almost as much invested in school property now as the whole State six years ago. But the indebtedness for schools also has increased, from \$13,186,759 in 1923 to \$59,932,864 in 1928.

North Carolina's last appraisal of public school property exceeded \$100,000,000, and \$11,000,000 of which was added in 1926-27. Texas reports its investment as \$179,200,598; Virginia, \$61,000,000; South Carolina, about \$40,000,000.

Buildings alone, it is admitted, do not make good schools. Much depends upon the annual operating allowances, which cover teachers' salaries and determine the length of terms; attendance regulations; roads and transportation facilities; and state laws on financing and supervising of schools. Alabama and Tennessee have adopted comprehensive school codes.

Work to Equalize Terms

Tennessee's code, enacted by the same Legislature that passed the Evolution Bill, includes a plan to equalize the school term in rural counties.

"Prior to 1925," said P. L. Harned, Tennessee Commissioner of Education, "the length of the term had varied from 95 to 180 days, the average being 123. Last year the variation was reduced from 140 to 180, the average term being 154 days. The equalization plan is costing nearly \$1,000,000 yearly, 85 to 90 per cent of which is applied on teachers' salaries."

The length of term varies widely in the South, the average being far below that for the Nation. Virginia gave its 553,717 pupils 165 days in 1928, an increase of 18 since 1920. Florida provides only 111 days minimum, but its large schools usually offer a nine-month term. The average for common school (rural) districts in Texas is 113 days, and for independent districts, 153.

Improved high schools are believed to have done more than anything else to arouse the enthusiasm of youth. Boys and girls who never would have thought of preparing for college if they had attended southern schools 10 years ago, are finding encouragement, say state superintendents. Many of the newer high schools stress vocational training for those who do not plan to enter college. Mississippi graduated about five times as many from high school this year as in 1920. Arkansas expects to have high school facilities within reach of every pupil by next autumn.

North Carolina, in the forefront of the South's public educational progress, has increased its rural high school enrollment 80 per cent in four years. A. T. Allen, state superintendent, says:

"The hope of our State rests in a large measure upon the educational opportunity which the rural population may have. Through it they move to higher economic and intellectual levels and enter more freely into the fullness of life. The consolidation of our small rural schools into large union schools . . . is affecting profoundly our whole conception of the place and meaning of the reconstructed rural school. It has almost unlimited possibilities of changing the whole front of our civilization."

Teachers' salaries, longer terms and other changes helped to account for the doubling of expenses in six years in North Carolina's schools, the total now exceeding \$28,600,000 yearly. The salary scale in this section remains below the Nation's average. Texas paid its 39,966 superintendents, supervisors and teachers \$40,454,940, or an average of \$1014 each, last year. Virginia pays \$327, an increase of \$267 since 1920; South Carolina \$778, although its white teachers average \$1021. Florida's instructors get \$121 monthly, but some of its Negro teachers receive as low as \$15 a month.

Scattered efforts have been made to improve the schools for Negroes. In all states the conditions compare favorably with those of a few years ago. In Arkansas, J. P. Womack, state superintendent, reports "notable progress." "Provision is being made in hundreds of districts for modern school buildings and lengthened terms," he says. "A plant costing \$450,000 is being built in Pine Bluff for the State College of Negroes. A junior college is under way at Little Rock, and plans are already made to establish or improve some 30 high schools for Negroes in the State."

The inadequacy of provision for these pupils is all too apparent in some states. South Carolina, according to its last annual report, spends only one-seventh as much to train its 228,003 Negro pupils as for its 248,372 whites. The Rosenwald Fund, the General Education Board and other contributors, however, are helping to improve the Negroes' opportunities.

Louisiana leads in its campaign for literacy. With a program of adult education, it has undertaken to increase the number of "literate" before the next federal census. Similar campaigns in Mississippi and Texas have been halted because of insufficient funds.

Every southern state has increased its attention to teacher training, and some have made allowances for increased salaries to those who attend teacher training schools in summer. Revised curricula, compulsory attendance laws and other changes attest the unmistakable progress.

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NEW DISARMING PATH MAPPED AT WILLIAMSTOWN

(Continued from Page 1)

Michigan declared that with the

renunciation of war under the act of Paris the freedom of the seas, so far as it means the right of a nation to make profit out of somebody else's war, is indefensible.

"If the nations of the world have abandoned war as an instrument of national policy, what becomes of the freedom of the seas?" Dr. Reeves asked. And his answer was, "It has passed into the history along with privateering and the other remnants of another age."

When one nation has violated the Kellogg Pact—a treaty of which the United States was the principal sponsor and of which it is one of the most influential signatories—and another nation has been forced to defend itself against such criminal aggression, are the people of the United States going to assert the right to promote that war for their own profit?

"It is time that we quit talking about what we will do as a neutral in times of war. It is the greatest obstacle to securing peace. If we are

going to limit cruisers with Great Britain, let us reach an understanding as to the purpose for which these cruisers are to be used."

Mr. Reeves believed that mathematical party would actually be no more than an agreed-upon fiction, but he felt it might have value in quelling certain suspicions.

George Young, veteran British diplomatist, submitted that the development of air and submarine strategy is steadily diminishing the significance of the Anglo-American cruiser question.

Rear Admiral C. L. Hussey, for one, was not satisfied that Great Britain had abandoned its desire to command the seas and he felt there still remained a fundamental difference between American and British viewpoints in this matter.

Without making any concessions as to the implied sea rights of neutrals in time of war, Rear Admiral Hussey said that "at present mutual respect founded upon substantial equality of support of respective national policies offers the best assurance of peaceful working understanding."

Prof. Robert A. Mackay of Dalhousie University, Halifax, believed that the mutual security of Canada and the United States does not reside in navies but rather "in the fact that Canada is at once a member of the British Commonwealth and a North American power."

Rear Admiral W. L. Rodgers, re-

framed, urged a large American merchant marine and a big navy to protect it in order that the United States might have full freedom of the seas as a right and not merely as a privilege.

Russian Policy Defended

The institute's final conference on Sino-Russian relations elicited a vigorous defense of Soviet policy in the current dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Boris Bakmeteff, Russian Ambassador to the United States under the Kerensky régime, charged that "China has been constantly attempting to take advantage of the weakness of Russia to divert Russia from her rights in order to regain what China thought she had previously yielded under pressure."

The Russian spokesman claimed that China's action was precipitate and unwarranted, that she had dismissed Russian officials without giving them the opportunity to be replaced, and that world opinion was in the main sympathetic to the Russian position in this particular matter.

With respect to the charges of Soviet propaganda in China, Mr. Bakmeteff contended that the recent raids have revealed only "words" and not "acts," and that since China was perfectly familiar with the long-avowed policy of the third international, its great excitement over the matter seemed to cover the true purposes of its action in seizing the railroad.

Mr. Bakmeteff doubted if China and Russia alone can reach either an agreement or a compromise and urged that the world powers use their good offices to effect a working understanding.

Washington Seeks to Keep Peace

In this connection Stanley K. Hornbeck, chief of the division of Far Eastern affairs of the Department of State, emphasized the active desire of the United States Government to do all it possibly can to avert hostilities and he recognized that Washington had a special responsibility to preserve the integrity of the Pact of Paris, for which the United States was the principal sponsor.

Henry Norton, author and authority on Far Eastern affairs, submitted the view that, to use his phrase, both Russia and China were wholly responsible for the present crisis.

Before the round table on trade problems Frank B. Jewett, vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and president of Bell Telephone Laboratories, traced the transforming influence of natural science upon industrial progress and a future which cannot today be discerned.

The fundamental work now being done in connection with high pressure steam and its application bids fair, he said, to have as far-reaching an effect as anything which has preceded it.

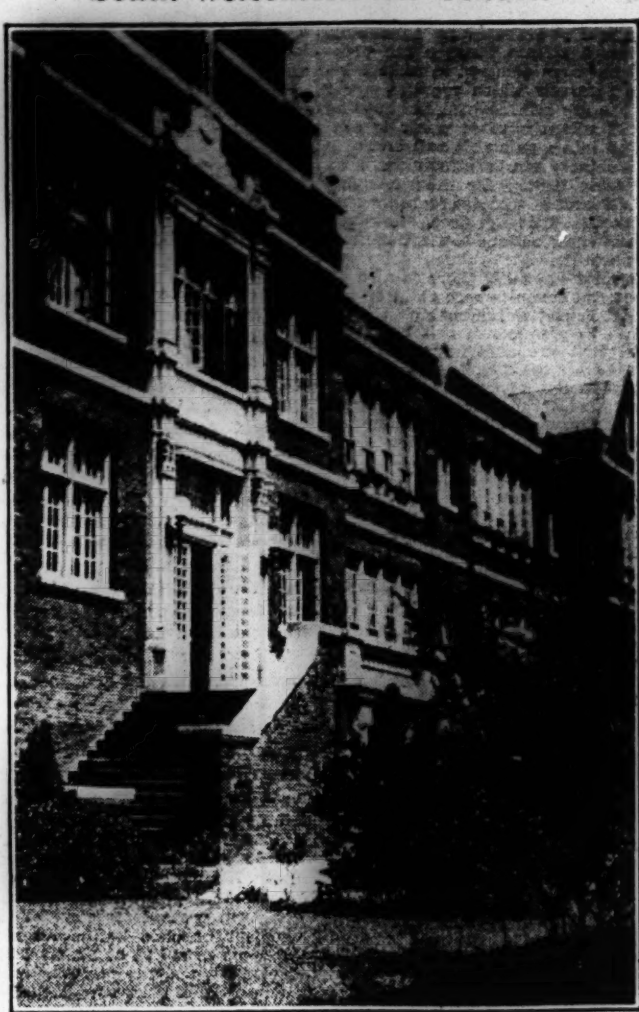
In the fields of communication he predicted that "the civilized world in the end will be so interconnected by instantaneous channels of telephony and telegraphy that it must in effect operate in a large measure as though it were wholly within the sight and sound of each inhabitant."

Adequate heed must be given to the possibilities of what research and engineering may produce, Mr. Jewett said, "if the nations are to avoid being found in the backwash of obsolescence."

DONNER STEEL COMPANY

The Donner Steel Company has purchased a tract of land adjoining its plant at Buffalo, N. Y., as a site for a rolling mill to cost \$2,000,000.

South Welcomes New Schools



The McDonough School Depicted Above Is One of 35 in New Orleans Built by Proceeds of a Fund Provided by John McDonough.

CANADIAN RATES ON ELECTRICITY SHOW DECREASE

Only About Third Those in United States According to Latest Report

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With three federal power investigations scheduled or under way, latest statistics indicate that the American consumer pays two or three times as much for electricity as is paid in Canada.

Paul S. Clapp, managing director, National Electric Light Association, told members of the Atlantic City convention that the average American consumer pays 6.5 cents a kilowatt hour for electricity. The latest annual report of the Ontario Hydro-electric Commission shows the average consumer there pays only 2 cents a kilowatt hour.

In addition, the Canadian consumer has the assurance that he is rapidly paying off capital charges of the commission, and may look ahead to the time when his city will be part owner in a vast electrical enterprise, free of debt.

The question of consumers' rates is really at the bottom of all the related inquiries that have gone on, are going on, or are contemplated, at Washington. These three inquiries in their order are:

The Federal Power Commission's investigation of public utilities' rates in newspapers, schools and colleges against public ownership, like that in Canada.

The Federal Power Commission's internal clash between Charles A. Russell, the solicitor, and Frank E. Bonner, the executive secretary, over methods of fixing power companies' capitalization, which determines rates to consumers and prices which the Government must pay to regain power properties after 50 years.

The dual power-radio inquiry, authorized by Congress, which James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, and chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will conduct, as preliminary to the proposed new communication commission, backed by President Hoover.

All these investigations come down to the one question: How much shall they pay?

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John Citizen pay for the electricity which lights his home, browses his

propaganda drive of the United States public utilities, revealed by the Federal Trade Commission, was against public ownership. In at least one case, however, confidential letters unearthed by the commission disclosed that after the facts of the Canadian system became common knowledge, the power interests called off their propagandists and warned locally private owned utilities not to draw comparisons between their rates and those of the Ontario municipalities.

The last annual "Hydro" report in Canada shows the undertaking to be a vast business, with total investment of \$297,203,769, annual revenue of \$36,388,351 and a net surplus last year of \$940,663, which will either go as cash rebates or to the reserves. The company is composed of eight great electrical systems which are gradually being co-ordinated.

Power is obtained from 22 large hydroelectric plants and some outside sources. It serves 550 communities who are partners, with the commission acting as joint agent and trustee. The Canadian Government does not contribute toward paying expenses even to the extent of authorizing tax exempt securities as is done, for example, for the public utilities of the District of Columbia. Under the Canadian plan the consumer receives all the benefit of reduced overhead through huge operation and the capital is amortized, the consumer gets the benefit, also.

Gen. Smuts' Leaves Africa for Oxford

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHANNESBURG—Gen. Jan Christian Smuts leaves South Africa this week for Oxford to deliver lectures, later proceeding to Geneva to attend the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations. As one of the League founders, it is possible he will make some utterance on its future, on the outlawry of war and on disarmament. General Smuts is expected to return to South Africa late in December, in time for the next session of Parliament early in 1930. Next June, or at the latest, the second parliamentary session, he will visit America.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—General Smuts is to Rhodesia lecturer at Oxford in the coming academic year, and is expected to reside in All Souls' College, and will share college life throughout the term, as was done by Sir Robert Borden, former Prime Minister of Canada, two years ago. The subject with which General Smuts will deal is not yet announced.

BREMEN'S MAIL PLANE
CARRIES 10,000 LETTERS

CHERBOURG, France (P)—The German liner Bremen arrived here Aug. 28, completing the Atlantic crossing in 4 days 15 hours and 42 minutes under normal weather conditions. Ten thousand letters were rushed to Germany by the ship's mail plane, which was catapulted 90 miles west of here.

Eight passengers from the Bremen flew from Cherbourg to Le Bourget, where they planned to transfer to another plane for Germany.

CUSTOMS TO BE SPEEDED

WASHINGTON (P)—Decision to increase baggage inspectors on the docks at the port of New York by transfer of men from less congested centers and use all available personnel to expedite customs inspection of travelers from abroad was reached at a conference between Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and members of the customs force.

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FRIEND NOT 'COP' IS NEW WORD IN YOUTHS' BOOK

Chicago Bureau Seeks to Direct Boys Into Right Paths

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A dusky evening in the alley. A boy is wriggling through the window of a contractor's building. A few minutes later a set of augers are slipped from the boy to his little sister stationed around the corner.

Suddenly a strong arm grabs him. "What are you doing?" a policeman asks. The boy hesitates.

"Johnny, I'm your friend," the officer continues, "and a friend of your father's. Let's go home and tell him the story."

Instead of an unhappy trip to the police station, the boy and the officer strike up a comradeship. They talk it over with the father, and later find the contractor and return his tools.

This and other similar incidents have led to the establishment here of the Youth's Service Bureau, designed to cut down crime. Its sponsor is the State's Attorney, Judge John A. Swanson, and the bureau will be run on a budget from his office.

"That policeman was not remiss in his duty," remarked Dr. Charles A. Gage, director of the bureau. "It would have been easier for him to make an arrest. The law would have dictated punishment and a negative disposition aroused in the boy. Instead, that officer did a real service and saved the boy."

The work of the Youth's Service Bureau is intended to bring about a more wholesome understanding and friendship between the policeman and the boys and girls he meets on his beat. We shall try to instill into the mind of youth the fact that the policeman is not simply a 'cop,' but a friend and helper.

Just as the Bureau of Fire Prevention sends out inspectors to point out how to save property, so the Youth's Service Bureau will seek to create an atmosphere of helpfulness and do away with delinquency and crime."

To reach the boys and girls of Chicago in their homes, schools, and

clubs, the Bureau expects to obtain the co-operation of schools, teachers, women's clubs, civic and fraternal organizations.

Mr. Gage hopes that the Commissioner of Police will issue a general order for all policemen to co-operate with the Bureau. It is stated that the work will not interfere with the activities of the Unemployed Boys' Bureau of the police department.

British Temperance Order Lists 1,600,000

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—J. B. Crook, high chief ruler of the Independent Order of Rechabites, largest temperance friendly society in Great Britain, addressing a conference at Brighton said the total membership was now more than 1,600,000 with voluntary funds exceeding £5,000,000.

A report on the past two years' work made by the board of directors says: "Our order must not become too commercialized or we shall be chasing the shadow for substance. Brotherly sympathy is a spiritual force and this is manifest in our order in many ways."

The report adds: "There is reason to believe a large number of members of Parliament returned at the recent general election favor seriously considering legislation with respect to temperance reform. It is right that legislation should not be in advance of public opinion, but the board are of the opinion that the time is now ripe for public opinion to have the chance of declaring itself."

Moscow Makes New Proposals to China

SHANGHAI (P)—Possibility of new negotiations between Soviet Russia and China was advanced as news was received of informal exchanges between the two countries by means of Berlin.

The semi-official Tachung News Agency reported that Russia had informed the Soviet Ambassador in Berlin as follows:

"If the National Government is agreeable to Moscow's appointment of a new Soviet manager for the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Soviets are willing to open formal Sino-Russian negotiations seeking a settlement."

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100 PLANE MARK ALREADY PASSED BY DOZEN STATES

Cross-Country Air Derbies
to Cleveland Won by Mid-
dle West Fliers

CLEVELAND, O. (P)—On the heels of reports showing airplane and engine production at the highest peak in the history of aviation, a survey announced by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce showed a dozen states now have more than 100 airplanes owned within their boundaries.

New York leads with 753, while California is second with 519 planes. Illinois leads the Nation, however, in planes per capita, there being one plane for every 577 persons in that state.

Of the 7117 planes of all types operating in the United States on July 15, Illinois has 399 to rank third in the list. Pennsylvania is fourth with 244, Michigan fifth with 235, Ohio sixth with 230, Missouri seventh with 193, Texas eighth with 173, Oklahoma ninth with 134, Wisconsin tenth with 121, Massachusetts eleventh with 109, and Washington twelfth with 108.

Three states have less than five planes. They are Nevada with two, New Mexico three, and Maine four.

Two cross-country air derbies finished at the national air races with T. A. (Ted) Wells of Wichita, Kan., winning the dash from Portland, Ore., while George Halsey of Kansas City was declared victor in the Miami-Miami Beach (Fla.) race after a long huddle at the judge's stand, so closely bunched were the leaders.

The 50-mile speed race for women over the Cleveland airport aerial speedway was awarded to Mrs. Keith Miller of Buffalo, N. Y., after Phoebe Omlie of Memphis, Tenn., had been disqualified for crowding the plane of another contestant in banking her plane for one of the turns around the pylons which mark the air course. Lady Mary Heath of England and Blanche Noyes of Cleveland won second and third places.

A revision was made in the outcome of the all-Ohio derby, officials awarding the race to Lewis Love of Richmond, Ind., with H. A. Speer of Marshall, Mo., second.

A contest for airplane gliders was won by Elmer Westerlander of Jackson, Mich., who sailed a distance of 550 feet.

Exhibitions of aerial maneuvers engaged a large space on the day's program, with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh taking a leading part. He and two navy pilots showed just what an airplane can do. The trio, flying as a combat unit, put their planes through virtually every ploy known to pilots.

Philadelphians to Cleveland
Fliers Refuel at Buffalo
BUFFALO, N. Y. (P)—Winging his way here in a little more than an hour from Syracuse, Errett Williams of Greenville, S. C., last to take off there, shortly after 9:07 a. m. eastern standard time, landed his ship the municipal airport here at 10:02 a. m. eastern standard time, Aug. 28, ending the fourth leg of the Philadelphia-to-Cleveland air derby.

Williams was followed 30 seconds later by Wesley Smith, Norristown, Pa., the remainder of the field of eight derbyists coming in shortly after.

The landing was uneventful. After refueling their ships the fliers took off for the fifth and last leg to Cleveland.

Endurance Fliers Still Up
CHICAGO (P)—If "the first 100 hours are the hardest," the Chicago We Will endurance plane has passed the most difficult stage of its attempt to establish a new record for sustained flight. At 4:31 a. m., Aug. 28, it had completed 112 hours in the air.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (P)—With continued fair weather the Empire State standard circled over the New York state fair grounds here Aug. 28 piling up additional hours in their pursuit of a new endurance record.

Eaker Refuels at Cleveland
CLEVELAND (P)—The endurance plane Shuttle, in which Capt. Ira Eaker is making a nonstop flight from Oakland, Calif., was refueled in the air here, and continued to New York City.

Los Angeles at Cleveland
CLEVELAND, O. (P)—The United States Navy dirigible Los Angeles soared over the National Air Race headquarters here at 1:20 p. m., Aug. 28, completing its flight from Lakehurst, N. J.

CHILEAN ORANGES
ARRIVE IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—A trial shipment of oranges from Chile, the first ever sent to the United States, has just arrived here and was well received by buyers, according to information given out at the Chilean consulate-general. It contained 50 cases and

came with another shipment of 250 cases consigned to Europe by way of the United States, also the first Chilean oranges to go to Europe.

Planes are under way to send large commercial shipments of oranges here in the near future. It was added, as well as a trial shipment of lemons.

Aviation Gas Taxes
Urged for Airports

WASHINGTON—Why should the tax on gasoline used by airplanes be devoted to the construction of highways, asks Ernest Lee Jahneke, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. It is all right to let the automobilists support the roads, which they themselves used, he says, and most states now impose taxes of 3 or 4 cents a gallon, and earmark the money for highway construction.

It is high time, he asserts, that a similar plan should be introduced for aviation. In brief, he proposes that the tax on gasoline bought for airplanes should go to construction of airports.

California previously remitted the gasoline tax in the case of aviators, but following Mr. Jahneke's recommendation, plans to use it to improve landing fields. Mr. Jahneke now urges each state and city to adopt some financial program of airport building. "The city without an airport," he says, "will soon be in the same plight as the city without an automobile highway."

New Florida Port
Greets Foreign Ship

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.—Before the giant rock dredge, Corozal, had finished biting a channel from the bottom of Bay Mahel for a new port, the German freighter, Vogland, warped into the docks of the new harbor and actually initiated Port Everglades as a transatlantic shipping point.

The freighter was made fast to the pier 17 minutes after having been taken in charge by a tug at the harbor entrance. Capt. W. Reuter, skipper of the vessel, the first to have entered the port from abroad, said that, when ordered in Bremen to put into Port Everglades with a cargo of sheet-iron, neither he nor company officials knew where it was, since it did not appear on navigators' maps. It was not until he had tied up to the docks that he learned his was the first European ship to have landed here with a cargo.

The captain assured local authorities that, on his return to Germany, Port Everglades would be registered in Berlin.

Cow Tries 'Hand'
at Whaling Trip

RICHMOND, Va.—Off for the Ross Sea to hunt for whales, the Norwegian whaling ship N. T. Nielsen Alonzo has left Hampton Roads, intending to call at Curacao, Danish West Indies, and at Byrd's base, Dundee, New Zealand. Mail and supplies for Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd and his South Pole expedition are aboard, among the mail being letters and packages from Mrs. Byrd and the Byrd family.

Capt. A. Vermella, skipper, is taking Mrs. Vermella and his three children. A gentle family cow goes with the vessel, her duty being to see that the captain's children are provided with fresh milk daily.

Among other things on board are two phonographs, a number of dolls, toys of various descriptions, candies, cakes and a bountiful supply of fresh meats, eggs and chickens. The ship is equipped with several radios, and there is a piano aboard.

7-DAY WORKING WEEK
TO BE TRIED IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW (P)—The Council of People's Commissars has decided to introduce a continuous, seven-day working week in factories and other institutions of Russia, beginning with the next financial year. A special government commission has been formed to study the applications of the new system.

The newspaper Pravda commented that "the decision means stimulating the tempo of industrialization without exertion and reducing the extent of unemployment. All-week work will be a mighty factor in the country's cultural revolution and will deal a smashing blow to religion."

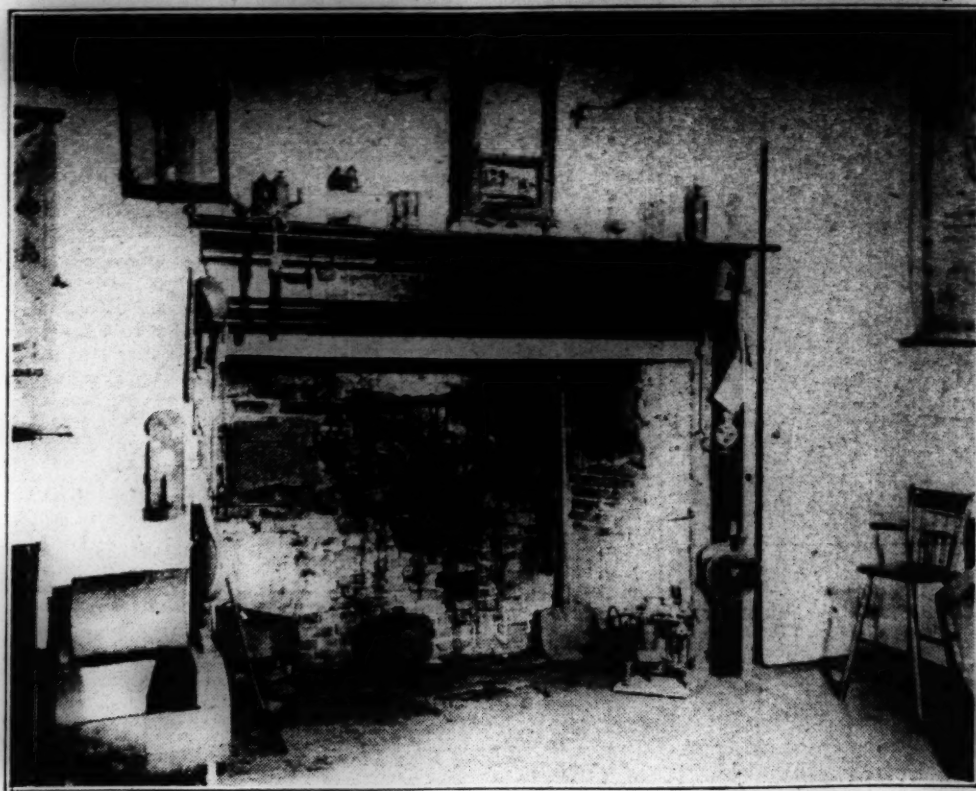
CAROLINA MAY USE
WASTE WOOD SUPPLY

RALEIGH, N. C.—At least 33,000 carloads of nonutilized wood have been found to be available in North Carolina annually, a part of which may be turned to profitable industrial uses, instead of cutting the standing timber.

This fact is reported by the State department of conservation and development, following a survey by the national committee on wood utilization. The survey was made in co-operation with the department of conservation and development.

The data gathered will be printed in bulletin form for distribution.

Where Thanksgiving Turkey Sizzled on the Spit



Great Fireplace in the Lee Mansion in Marblehead, Complete as in Pre-Revolutionary Days, When Great Logs Cracked and Before Which Rosy-Cheeked Children Gathered on a Blustery Winter Day.

Aristocrat of Its Time



The Lee Mansion in Marblehead, Built in 1768, Now Home of Marblehead Historical Society.

Public Given Chance to Inspect Historic Houses of Marblehead

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Following the formal opening of Marblehead's tercentenary, more than a score of its oldest homes were thrown open for the inspection of visitors.

The formal program, held at Abbot Hall, included the recounting of the history of this early New England settlement. The principal speaker was David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts. The part which the home played in the sturdy development of the community was emphasized at the ceremony as the forerunner of the opening of these weather-worn buildings which hold a rich lore from pre-revolutionary days.

Students of history and antiquaries crowded across the thresholds of these charming homes. From the beach at Barnegat to the crown of Training Field Hill, up and down the terraces of the town, they are to be found: some set catty-corner to the curving streets; some flush with the highways; some with sidewalks, designed in a day when vehicle and pedestrian had equal right in the road; and some set in prim doorways, approached by flower-bordered walks.

Better Inside Than Out
In only a few instances is the beauty of interior suggested by the drab quiet of their exterior. Among the more interesting of the houses is the Glover house on Glover Street, where Miss Neal was hostess. Both for its historic association and the beauty of its interior woodwork, the Glover house has claim to distinction, for it was the home of Gen. John Glover, patriot and friend of

George Washington, and the carved mantel in its parlor is one of the finest in New England.

Another of the older houses is the Peter Jayne house at 37 Mugford Street. Built in 1724 by Peter Jayne, a noted schoolmaster of the town, it served during the troubled days preceding the Revolution as a meeting place for the "Committee of Safety," and here Elbridge Gerry, General Glover, and other patriots held their meetings as the "Tuesday Night Club."

The birthplace of Elbridge Gerry, on Washington Street, almost opposite the North Church, had Mrs. Thomas Stacey as hostess. The house has undergone alterations since it was first built but the room in which the great patriot was born has been preserved unchanged.

Lee House Especially Notable
The Trevett house, home of the Marblehead Arts Association on Washington Street, was built in 1750 and was the home of Capt. Samuel R. Trevett whose company of artillery captured two of the larger British cannon at Bunker Hill and lost to the enemy a small four-pound cannon.

The Lee Mansion, home of the Marblehead Historical Society, which is open the year round to visitors for a small admittance price, had ladies of the society as hostesses. Perhaps no other pre-Revolutionary house in

comment was made on the value of the club as an elevating influence in the lives of the people of the neighborhood.

It has been open 10 years now, and the police report that the district has been more law-abiding and better behaved since it was opened. Similar clubs are being proposed for other districts.

500,000 Seedlings
Ready to Set Out

RALEIGH, N. C.—In line with its reforestation program, the State Department of Conservation and Development has announced that the number of seedlings available for distribution during the approaching fall season should be approximately 500,000, an increase of 100 per cent over last year.

Started on a small scale in 1926, the nursery operated by this department distributed 30,000 seedlings the first season. This was increased the following year to 184,000, and the succeeding year to 247,000.

Plans are being made to add to the nursery stock as the demand increases, and, within a few years, to bring the annual output into the millions.

Hoover Now Member of Clan Gathered at R. L. S.'s Cottage

Robert Louis Stevenson Society of America Announces
Saranac Home of Novelist Is Free From Debt,
and Worth \$19,000

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—President Hoover was admitted to membership in the Robert Louis Stevenson Society of America at the society's annual meeting at the Stevenson cottage here. His acceptance was read by Col. Walter Scott, president of the Stevenson Society. Messages from President Hoover, former President Coolidge and W. J. Bixby, president of St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, and Sir Harry Lauder were read.

Duncan MacInness, royal chief of the Order of Scottish Clans, was the speaker, taking as his theme the history of Scotland and of Robert Louis Stevenson's family. Mr. MacInness brought out that although he became a cosmopolitan, Stevenson was always a true Scot at heart.

The cottage here where the meeting was held is situated on an eminence, surrounded by mountains, and

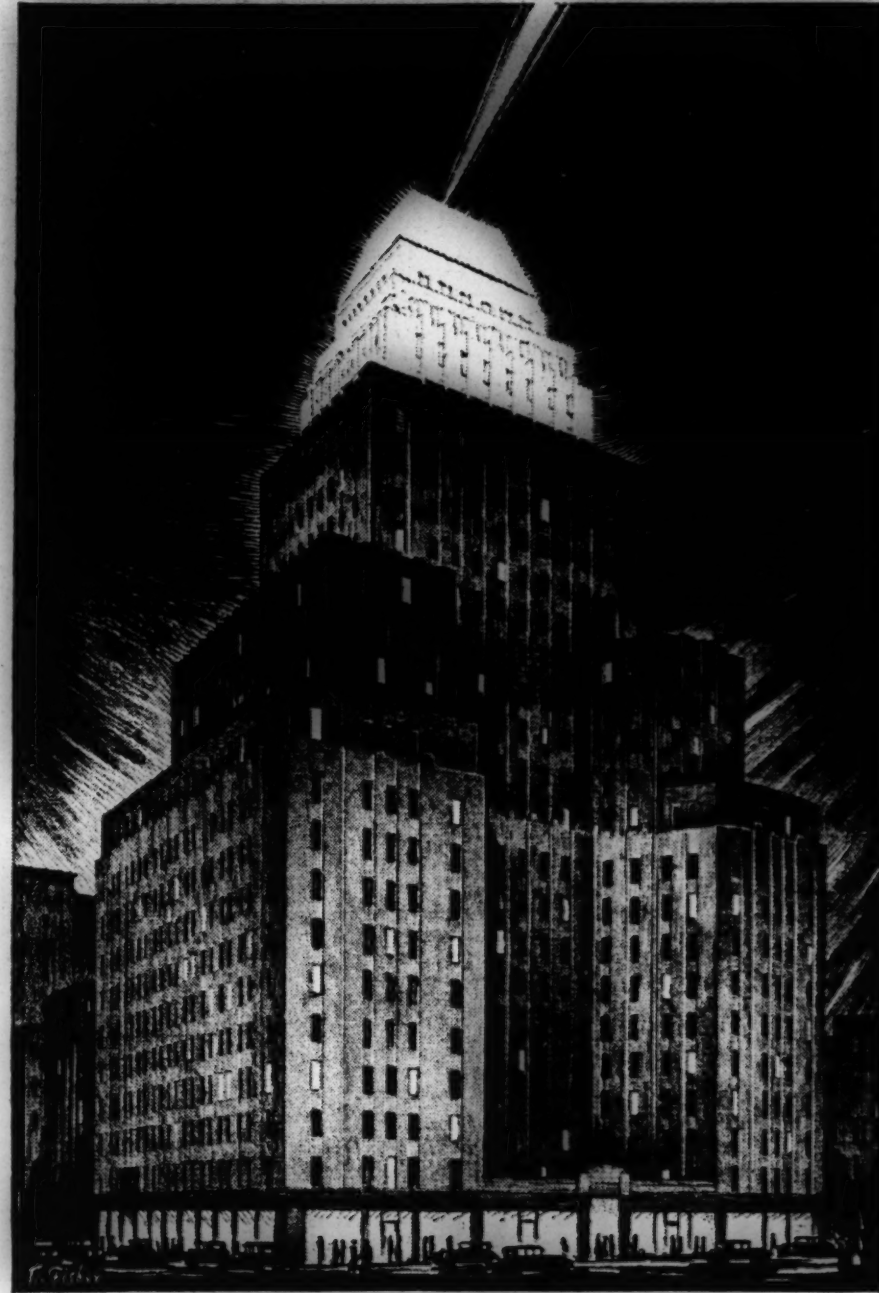
of Stevenson said: "Here were we in a house with a Scottish lake at the foot of the hill and Scottish mountains at the side."

The memorial cottage, now free from debt, is worth \$19,000, and is the property of the society. In it Stevenson wrote most of "The Master of Ballantrae."

FAVORED-NATION PACTS
DECLARED OUT OF DATE

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Lord D'Abernon, head of the British commercial mission visiting Argentina, told the Argentine Industrial Union here that the old-time trend toward "most-favored-nation" agreements was disappearing.

"My own forecast for the future," he said, "is that a tendency will exist toward buying from those who buy from us."



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Building is now nearing completion at the
corner of Federal and High Streets, near
the South Station, Boston, Massachusetts.

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majestic 24-story height far above the neighboring build-
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Corporation will bring all its departments under one roof
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nated at night, officials of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation
have made preparations to have the top stories of the building flood-
lighted by electricity. Thus, by night as well as day, it will stand as
a fitting symbol of the progressive corporation whose name it bears
and a massive advertisement for the shoe industry... and for Boston.

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AUSTRALIA SCANS ENORMOUS COST OF ARBITRATION

Prime Minister Advocates Complete State Control Over Trade Disputes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The estimate of Stanley M. Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia, that it costs industry for the arbitration of disputes more than £1,000,000 a year to have Federal Arbitration Courts as well as State is considered by authorities to be conservative.

Mr. Bruce says the duplication is an endless source of confusion, and he is determined to end it by withdrawing the Federal Arbitration Courts and permitting the States to manage industrial affairs of all kinds.

W. M. Hughes, former Prime Minister, who was first a Labor Minister, and then head of the party of which Mr. Bruce is now chief, is a frank critic of this departure. He says nothing about the cost, but avers that to withdraw the Federal Arbitration Court is to throw the Australian Workers' Union, and other labor unions to the wolves.

Mr. Hughes' contention is that all industries that function in more than one State should be subject to Federal control, but he does not suggest how to overcome the attitude of unions to the Federal Court when decisions are against them. The policy of some has been to accept those awards that are favorable to them, and to refuse to abide by others.

Mr. Bruce, replying to criticisms, said in part: "The Government has reached the decision that nothing is contributing to the high cost of production more than the duplication of industrial regulations and the complexities with which every employer is faced. It has been suggested that the Government is attacking the principles and ideals of compulsory arbitration and the peaceful settlement of industrial disputes. We are not attacking anything of the sort. We are only attacking the duplication that exists."

"We are not attacking the principle of wage regulation or the principle of endeavoring to carry out the great ideals for the peaceful settlement of industrial disputes. The employee must be safeguarded from exploitation. No one would desire to see a return to the conditions which prevailed in the 'nineties.'"

Quaint Pagentry at Faaborg Fetes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—With procession of burghers from neighboring islands and their women folk in quaint old costumes, the ancient Danish town of Faaborg recently celebrated its 700th anniversary. The charming and picturesque ceremonies were attended by the King and Queen of Denmark.

Faaborg is a delightful idyll of an Old World town with its timbered houses, red tiled roofs, and beautiful gardens. Episodes representing its past history were enacted. These included Hans Christian Andersen's visit as a young student to his friend Voigt's parents, and his courtship with his friend's sister Riborg Voigt. The old house and garden of the Voigt family are still in existence, and an event of Andersen's visit was staged, the part of Riborg being played by that lady's great-granddaughter.

Faaborg is situated amid hills and forests and well-tended acres with a quaint picturesque old harbor. In the neighborhood are some of the finest seats of the Danish nobility.

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ful gardens. Episodes representing its past history were enacted. These included Hans Christian Andersen's visit as a young student to his friend Voigt's parents, and his courtship with his friend's sister Riborg Voigt. The old house and garden of the Voigt family are still in existence, and an event of Andersen's visit was staged, the part of Riborg being played by that lady's great-granddaughter.

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Danish National Bank Increases Dividend

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—The financial year of the Danish National Bank ended July 31, and the bank promptly published its balance sheet the following day. This document is taken as a sign that the bank is generally on the mend in Denmark, after years of depression and financial difficulties.

Instead of 8 per cent paid for several years, the dividend for the last financial year has been raised to 10 per cent, although the bank's annual tax or payment to the Exchequer on notes amounted last year to about 1,500,000 kroner (\$400,000), or twice that of the preceding year.

The profits for the year amounted to 5,555,854 kroner (\$1,400,000). Last year's profits were almost completely absorbed by regulating the rest of the bank's and the State's joint account losses, amounting to 5,105,000 kroner (\$1,300,000), so that the dividend reserve fund had to be resorted to for supplying dividends. For the last year writings-off were comparatively insignificant.

Princess in Durban Talks on Good Will

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DURBAN, S. Afr.—During the recent annual visit to Durban of the Governor-General for South Africa, the Earl of Athlone, and his wife Princess Alice, her Royal Highness attended a luncheon on, as Princess Alice called it, a "Goodwill" (Dutch for "friendly chat") given by the Good Will Club.

This is a luncheon club formed under the auspices of the National Council of Women and its affiliated societies.

Princess Alice, as patroness and honored guest, said, "It only we could keep the spirit of good will alive in us and see how we could sympathize with and show our love to our neighbor first and then to the rest of our Nation, the difference which makes our public life, and even our private life, in this country would surely disappear. I look with confidence to the influences of the members of this club, you ladies who are intimately acquainted with every branch of public and social life to help bring about this better state of affairs."

Australian Motor Plant Builds Fast

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Chief among South Australia's secondary industries, is the motor body business, which is firmly established. The works of Holden's Motor Body Builders, Ltd., the largest of their kind in the Southern Hemisphere.

Special machinery has been devised for accelerating production and disposing of waste. Industrial trouble is practically unknown at Holden's, and this is attributed to the manner in which the employees' welfare is looked after.

The progress of the firm is one of the romances of Australian industrial history. In 10 years the capital has increased from £25,000 to more than £1,000,000. The number of employees varies from 3500 to more than 4000 during peak periods. The value of raw materials used last year was £1,500,000 of which 75 per cent was of Australian origin. The whole plant covers an area of 40 acres.

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THE MONITOR READER
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. M. M. Asolant Lefevre and Lott brought him over the Atlantic in their monoplane, the Yellow Bird.

2. Australia.

3. Automobile body designers are needed.

4. Sixty-two.

5. If means of dolls which were sent over to the colonies are shown off the latest fashions.

6. Australia.

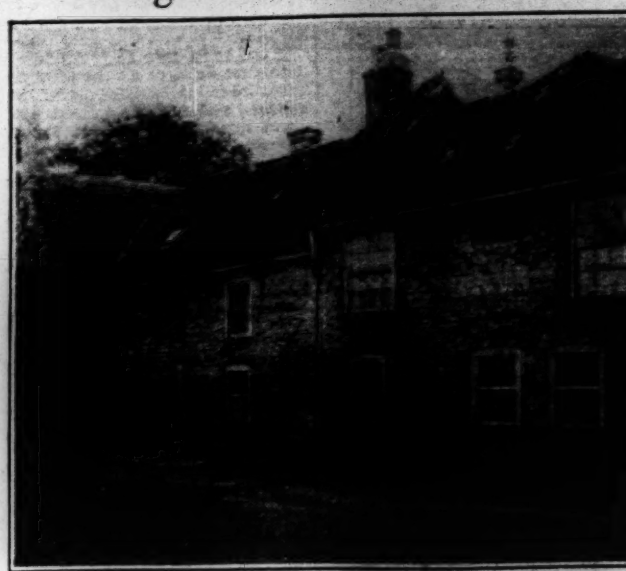
7. If means of dolls which were sent over to the colonies are shown off the latest fashions.

8. Australia.

9. If means of dolls which were sent over to the colonies are shown off the latest fashions.

10. Australia.

Cottage Home of Thomas Paine



Native place of great Anglo-American champion of liberty, goal of many pilgrims from the United States, which has been placed under the hammer, stands in Thetford, Norfolk, Eng. The humble room in which Paine first saw light is that above the cross to left of the picture.

Institute of Literature Hailed by Galsworthy as Aid to Peace

Famous Novelist and Playwright Talks to Monitor Representative on International Relationships, and on Changing Loyalties of Post-War England

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The penalties of fame are often severe. John Galsworthy must have felt this many times during the P. E. N. Club Congress in Vienna, for in addition to the different sessions, official banquets, gala performances, and the reading of selections of his works for the benefit of radio hearers, he was besieged in what remained of his leisure hours by representatives of the numerous social and philanthropic causes he has done so much to help by his writings and his personal influence, and by literary friends and admirers.

Despite this pressure of events, Mr. Galsworthy found time to spare a few minutes for The Christian Science Monitor representative.

It was natural, since Mr. Galsworthy was attending the P. E. N. Club Congress here, that our conversation should turn on the part the P. E. N. could play in world peace, and particularly in the furthering of better understanding between England and the United States.

The novelist gave it as his opinion that, hitherto, this movement has been taken much more seriously on the Continent than in either England or America; but he added that plans outlined at the present gathering would help quicken the Anglo-Saxon interest.

Mr. Galsworthy himself did not feel at liberty to divulge these schemes, but in a later chat with Henry Seidel Canby, of the Saturday Review of Literature, I learned something about them. Next year, or as soon as the necessary funds are forthcoming, the American branches of the P. E. N. (there are two, one in New York and the other in San Francisco) intend setting about the establishment of an Institute of Literature in Washington, on the lines of the Williamstown Institute of Politics.

The first task of the new foundation will be an examination of the right kinds of international literature propaganda, or to put it in Dr. Canby's words, "How can the world get hold of the books written in and about each country, which are the most representative, and will best enable the foreigner to get a true picture of its history and literature?" The importance of such an aim needs no comment.

His Friendly Aid
Mr. Galsworthy's association with the P. E. N. is another example of his judgment and spirit of helpfulness. One thinks at once of Ethelred Lewis, smarting under the disappointment of the return of the "Trader Horn" manuscripts from the publishers. A kindly word of appreciation from Mr. Galsworthy changed that temporary failure into an immense success. So with the P. E. N. Mrs. Dawson Scott, its founder, had an immediate response from him when she sent out an appeal to authors and other literary writers to take a stand for peace by striving after mutual understanding. P. E. N. members can read any of Mr. Galsworthy's plays or later novels without being constantly reminded of his absorbing interest in the quick changes of present-day standards.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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Motor Club Official To Report on Hotels

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic.—More than 20,000 inquiries for information regarding roads, hotels and guest-houses have been made in the last 12 months at the tourist department of the Royal Automobile Club in Victoria. The council of the club, recognizing that it is essential to give its 2,000 members the latest information, has decided to spend an additional \$5000 a year on that department.

A representative of the department will travel over the State, sending reports to Melbourne on the condition of the roads and hotels. He will make inquiries into many aspects of the hotels which particularly affect touring motorists. The club has a register indicating the standards of the hotels likely to be used by motorists to give the smallest expense, and it is co-operating with the licensing board to bring about better conditions.

It is not always profitable to try to find the author in his fictitious characters. But in one particular Mr. Galsworthy's own words bear out the indirect evidence of his books. The author himself confesses "Cruelty is the side of human conduct, which, as you Americans say, 'gets my goat.' . . . There's no other phrase I can describe exactly what I mean!" His plays and novels are full of evidence of this hatred of cruelty in all its forms, social snobbery, sweating, tyranny and injustice.

In a more specialized form, Mr. Galsworthy's writings in favor of animal welfare carry out the same theory, and are the logical outcome of a love of all living things, as expressed in the motto hung over the author's desk at Grove Lodge, Hampstead, "I shall pass through this life as if it were a dream, and therefore, I shall not do it to any harm, but to the benefit of all living things, and to the neglect of it. For I shall not pass this way again."

His Regard for the Criminal
The man who has done more than any other modern author to improve the lot of the criminal, and to make himself a barrister, was the least dramatic on all matters relating to treatment.

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ment of criminals. In answer to my question, as to his opinion on permanent segregation of hardened offenders—a matter which has much attention in the English press at the moment—Mr. Galsworthy answered: "The best thing is to say that we can do most by seeking to understand the individual case, and to treat the individual according to his temperament and character, and above all, to seek to understand him as a human being."

Permanent segregation, if decided upon by one judge, he felt to be too great a responsibility, seeing that it meant setting a fellow human-being outside the pale of humanity. "Undoubtedly, there may be irreconcilable, hardened offenders," he continued, "but it is better that half a dozen of these should be a trial to the public, than that one man, who might be reclaimed, should be segregated permanently."

Judged from the standpoint of both quality and quantity of literary output, Mr. Galsworthy might justifiably declare that he has made his contribution to the world store. But such an idea is quite alien to his conception of service to humanity. One play or novel is hardly finished before he is making preparations for the next. Recently his play, "Exiles," was completed and performed on the London stage, and now he is busy on what he describes as "Footnotes to the Forsyte Chronicles," short stories that fill in certain lacunae and amplify certain characters. These are called, in his own words, "Footnotes to the Forsyte Chronicles," short stories that fill in certain lacunae and amplify certain characters.

Since then the work has broadened, and the International Student Service has become an independent organization with headquarters at Geneva. It aims not only at organizing everywhere, but also at supporting student self-help activities and the breaking down of national and racial prejudices.

Helping the Student
The International Student Service is striving to develop student self-help. In the United States it has long been customary for many a student to work his way through college, but in Europe it has been otherwise. Here scholarships and financial grants have been available for the poorest students, but little else. The difficult economic conditions in Europe since the war have been a challenge to the initiative and creative ability of the young student, and in Germany, in particular, student self-help and co-operation have been well organized.

To develop this work to the best advantage the International Student Service set up in Dresden two years ago an institute for self-help intended to serve as an international clearing-house of information. Here are held annually study conferences and conferences, to which come the heads of student organizations from all parts of the world.

The International Student Service has not lost sight of its ideal of reconciliation in the midst of its more practical work of helpful service. Its representatives have maintained small groups of students who are slowly exerting their influence upon the social and political beliefs of the institutions to which they belong.

Australia Keeps Up Trade Preference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The campaign of Empire trade preference continues. The Flipp, experienced during the Empire shopping week in May has been continued in some lines, and those specially interested are increasing their efforts to reduce the trade with foreign countries that do not fairly reciprocate.

The Australian scale of preference is:

1. Australian goods.
2. British goods.
3. The goods of other British countries.

Australia buys each year \$22,000,000 of goods from British countries (that is, from countries within the Empire), and sells to those countries £29,000,000. Australia buys from foreign countries £65,000,000 of goods, and sells to them £73,000,000.

ENGLISH GIRL GUIDES
STAY AT ZAKOPHANE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WARSAW—Three delegates of English girl guides have been staying in Zakopane, the chief Polish summer resort of the Tatra Mountains. These delegates came from Poznan, where they participated as English girl guides in the Scout meeting at Poznan.

They have visited several Polish towns and returned to England with the Polish Scouts who were attending the jamboree at Birkenhead.

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SPEED IS URGED BY FARM BOARD FOR GRAIN LOAN

Declare Need in Northwest
Is Immediate to Finance
Storing of Crop

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—The Federal Farm Board has telegraphed to the Federal Farm Loan Board in Washington, urging that the latter speed up its loans to farmers' co-operative associations in the northwest. This is to meet an "urgent need," it said.

The message was sent on the second day of the board's meeting here with the committee of 15 that is organizing the \$20,000,000 Farmers' National Grain Corporation to represent the nation's grain growers in their dealings with the new federal agency.

"Information developed at our meeting here indicates urgent need for loans to permit farmers to hold wheat in bonded warehouses within local territory and thus relieve terminal congestion and strengthen prices," urged that all applications of Farmers' Co-operative Associations in northwest for immediate credit loans for this purpose be acted upon as rapidly as consistent under policies now applied by your board to such matters.

Such Emergency Exists
The message was signed by Alexander H. Leage, chairman of the Federal Farm Board. It was sent because there is an emergency and the board is not now authorized to extend the type of loan that would meet the need, explained Carl Williams of Oklahoma City, Okla., a member, in an interview.

The Federal Farm Board has been watching the situation in the northwest and is "seriously concerned" at the rush of wheat to market, unprecedented in the annals of American wheat, he continued. The board, he reported, has observed the wheat crop of the southwest being forced into diversion to northern storage terminals and has been earnestly seeking some way to meet the needs of these grain growers.

Facts Prompt Telegram
The board knows that many co-operatives have successfully negotiated with federal intermediate credit banks, which are agencies empowered by law to make the loans they now need, he pointed out. As a consequence of these facts and the situation as discussed here in the meeting between the Federal Farm Board and the organizers of the new \$20,000,000 grain marketing co-operative association, the message was sent to the Farm Loan Board, Mr. Williams said.

On the second day of the meeting a committee of three was named by

the farmers to write articles of incorporation and by-laws. They were to be so prepared that the corporation would unquestionably be eligible for loans under the new Federal Marketing Act.

C. E. Huff of Salina, Kan., was named as chairman of this committee. The other members were S. J. Cottingham of Stanhope, Ia., and John Manley of Enid, Okla.

The next step, after the committee of 15 approves the legal set-up, will be to select the officers and directors who are to establish the corporation and then to incorporate.

Mr. Williams said that at the present rate of progress he thought the new co-operative association would be completed and eligible for loans from the Federal Farm Board's vast resources within one month.

Groups Favor Corporation
William H. Settle, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, reported that members of the farm officials' committee had unanimously stated that their groups strongly favored the new corporation. There will be no difficulty whatever, he said, in raising the initial capital to start it.

One-fifth of the total amount to be subscribed must come from the organizations of farmers and from individual farmers, the Federal Farm Board specified here one month ago when more than 50 representatives of 600,000 farmers decided to go ahead with the board's suggestion that they organize a corporation to market their grain and to represent them in dealing with the Federal Government.

Members of the Federal Farm Board came here from Washington to sit in on the organization meetings and to offer counsel and suggestions as to how the corporation can best be established to meet the board's requirements, when the question of lending from the \$20,000,000 federal revolving fund arises.

Observers comment that the sessions constitute an achievement in diplomacy, because various groups represented on the organization committee have been carrying on with programs that were not in unity with each other.

State Restricted In Gastonia Trial

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (P)—Severe restriction of state evidence in the trial of 16 Gastonia cotton mill strike leaders accused of murder of O. F. Aderholt, Gastonia chief of police, was indicated by Judge M. V. Barnhill in Superior Court in overruling a defense motion to require the state to amend its bill of particulars.

While deputy sheriffs were summoning 200 special veniremen Judge Barnhill, holding a special term of court to try the cases, held a one-hour session to hear arguments of the defense seeking an amended bill of particulars from the state.

The judge overruled the motion, but in doing so said:

"I will intimate that it is the purpose of this court to limit it (the evidence) to conspiracy about the grounds where the shooting occurred."

TOWN MAY UTILIZE NATURAL HOT AIR

LOVELOCK, Nev.—This city may in a short time be heated by natural hot air, if a plan being considered by miners is brought to completion. While sinking a shaft nine miles from here recently several cavities containing air of about 400 degrees Fahrenheit were uncovered. If the volume proves to be continuously sufficient, the air will be brought to town by a pipe line to heat most of its buildings.

MANITOBA'S TOURIST TRAFFIC TOPS RECORD

WINNIPEG, Man.—Tourist traffic into Manitoba for the first half of the current year has surpassed all previous records, it is reported by the Manitoba Tourist Bureau. Up to Aug. 1, 10,000 automobiles came from the United States and Canada, and the estimated increase in business from the visitors amounted to \$1,550,000.

The bureau has registered this season 156 conventions, tours by organized parties and stopovers, as against 144 for the whole of last year.

GUIANA SENDS ENVOY TO CANADA FOR TRADE

WINNIPEG, Man.—With the object of increasing the trade between Canada and British Guiana, South America, J. Sydney Dash, member of the Executive and Legislative Council in that colony, is touring Canada.

While the colony pays almost all its flour, a great deal of fish and manufactured food articles from Canada, the Dominion imports very little in return, Mr. Dash said. He is desirous of having Canada buy some of its annual quota of 70,000,000 pounds of rice from British Guiana.

PROFESSOR WIGMORE MADE DEAN EMERITUS

EVANSTON, Ill. (P)—Prof. John H. Wigmore will retire this fall as dean of the law school of Northwestern University, a post he has held for 30 years. He will remain as professor of law, with the title of dean emeritus.

Dean Wigmore has been regarded as one of the outstanding teachers of law in America. His "Treatise on Evidence" is standard.

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Hay Drier, "A Form of Farm Relief"



This Machine Cuts and Recuts into Lengths of Less Than 12 Inches About 15 Acres of Alfalfa Per Day, Automatically Loading into the Truck Running at its Side.

Farmer May Make Hay in the Rain as Well as 'While the Sun Shines'

By DOROTHEA KAHN

CHICAGO, Ill.
WITH a drying machine which enables the farmer to make hay when it rains, Arthur J. Mason, a well-known engineer of Chicago, has put into operation what he regards as a basic form of farm relief.

On five large farms in different sections of the United States, equipment which he designed for making "artificial summer" is proving to his satisfaction that the farmer not only can be independent of weather, but that he can make three crops of hay grow where only one grew before.

Instead of waiting for sunshine, the agriculturist can simply stoke coal into his drying plant and time his harvest to suit himself. No longer must valuable land remain idle while grain grows and turns yellow upon it if this system is adopted. Mr. Mason harvests his alfalfa just six weeks after planting and makes room for a second or third crop before the season closes.

By this process, he declares, a farmer can have his first crop of hay cut and stored away in May, harvest a summer crop and then perhaps turn his attention to raising soybeans for late autumn, gathering them as late as December. Instead of finding only 85 days in the year suitable for work in the fields, by this system he can busy himself profitably 160 days.

Make Hay in 45 Minutes
Revolutionary as this change in methods appears, it gives only a hint of the far-reaching effects of the process, Mr. Mason believes. The invention itself is the most spectacular part of the story. On a 2000-acre farm in New Jersey you can see machinery clip the green alfalfa from the waving field and 45 minutes later turn it out still green in color but dry enough for long-time storage. To Mr. Mason, however, this is important only as a tangible proof that his plan is workable.

More important to him are some of the less obvious aspects of the thing. To understand these one needs to know the story of the inventor himself. Seventeen years ago he retired from the engineering business, recognized as a leader in his profession. He built a country house at Flossmore, Ill. Then he got to thinking about basic economic and social problems of his country. Among his intimate friends were professors eminent in these fields, also a distinguished ecologist. As a result of his talks and studies he came to the conclusion that the most serious problem before the country was to stop the great loss of soil due to erosion.

People talked about tariffs and farms relief and in the meantime the great rivers of the United States were muddy with the rich soil of the prairies, wastefully washed into them by the violent rainstorms of this continent. It couldn't go on indefinitely—not even for 100 years—without impoverishing the country, cities as well as farm lands, the engineer reasoned. Europe was different. Rainfall there was gentle and frequent. The good earth was not washed away. But in the United States, with its "herculean" sudden and violent, the soil was rapidly running off in sheets of muddy water, almost unnoticed by the people most directly concerned. He estimated from his studies that in the state of Illinois a three-inch layer of soil had been lost in the last 60 years.

What could stop this rapid process? Mr. Mason kept asking himself.

It wasn't forests that were needed, he reasoned. The prairies had always been treeless and yet were free from this destructive erosion before the settlers came. The trouble began when farmers plowed under the prairie grasses, planting crops which left the fields bare in the season of heaviest rainfall.

Quite Ideal
The answer, Mr. Mason believed, was to plant a food which would not, like corn, require spring plowing. Alfalfa was just such an ideal crop. Fields could be left unplowed for years. As feed for cattle, it could not be surpassed.

But farmers were only too well aware of the virtues of alfalfa. Many a middle westerner keeps an alfalfa field "as a pet." Mr. Mason pointed out. The reason that most farmers in the states of heavy rainfall have not gone into the crop extensively is that it has one serious fault—it is difficult to preserve. One good rain in the drying season ruins the crop.

By this process, he declares, a farmer can have his first crop of hay cut and stored away in May, harvest a summer crop and then perhaps turn his attention to raising soybeans for late autumn, gathering them as late as December. Instead of finding only 85 days in the year suitable for work in the fields, by this system he can busy himself profitably 160 days.

As he worked further along these lines he made some interesting discoveries about the nutritive value of young plants. It takes no laboratory study to make a person know that a young radish is better food than a radish whose top has gone to seed. Mr. Mason went further and proved to his satisfaction that the seed that we know as grain is not so valuable a food as the fresh young plant at about six weeks of age. After many years of study in this direction he was delighted to read in the reports of studies made at Cambridge University, England, that feeding tests made there showed that young fodder was a far better food for animals than mature grains.

In him this meant nothing short of a revolution in agriculture. If a method of drying the young plants could be found, there was no need to raise corn at all as a food for cattle, he concluded.

"But how about food for humans?" Mr. Mason was asked when he explained his plan. "Can you expect people to give up bread and eat shredded alfalfa because of this theory?"

People may go right on eating what they choose, said Mr. Mason. What they eat is not of chief importance. Farming is not primarily a business of supplying grain for people. They use only a minor portion of the grain products of the farm. He

rates their consumption as low as 7 or 8 per cent. Animals, which, of course, indirectly supply the tables of the country with milk, butter, cheese and meat, actually consume the biggest part of the farm's grain output. And most of these animals, Mr. Mason holds, would get twice as much nutrient out of young alfalfa as they could out of corn per acre cultivated.

Milk Cow a Big Factor
Indeed, the farmer-engineer sees the menu of the milk cow as rapidly coming to be a determining factor in the character of crops raised. If she produces more milk when fed on green-cut alfalfa, as Mr. Mason holds, then the demand is already there.

"All over the world," he said, "agriculture is shifting from flesh-raising to milk raising. The generally supposed humble milk industry is really one of the great industries."

Thus reasoning from the need of stopping erosion to the desirability of alfalfa as a food for farm animals, Mr. Mason went to work designing a plant for drying this desirable crop.

As he has developed it after some 12 or 13 years of study, his storage drying factory is a plant of some size. Its cost is high, something like \$220,000, but several companies have found it practicable to put it in operation. One of the largest plants is in Louisiana. Another is in Texas, another in Delaware. Two more, in New Jersey and Illinois, are operated by Mr. Mason's own company.

The engineer-designer feels that

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these plants have proved a number of things. They show it is possible to raise alfalfa in a wet climate where formerly it was thought simply out of the question; they point the way to a more stimulating and satisfying life for the farmer; they forecast a day when agriculture will pay as well as any other big business; and most important of all, they indicate that the despoiling of the country through loss of soil may be averted, Mr. Mason said.

New Span Connects Kansas to Missouri

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Governors of Kansas and Missouri as well as other officials participated at the opening of the \$600,000 toll-free bridge spanning the Missouri River at St. Joseph and built by the city and the State. Clyde M. Reed, Governor of Kansas, and Mrs. Reed and Henry S. Caulfield, Governor of Missouri, and Mrs. Caulfield met at the center of the span, preceded by two bands. A ribbon stretched across the structure acted as a barrier.

The two Governors clasped hands across the barrier and after dedicatory addresses the wives of the governors cut the ribbon barrier with gold scissors.

The new bridge opens a free gateway to the east and the west, over the shortest route on United States Highway 36.

DIRECT AIR-RAIL TO LINK BOTH COASTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., has announced a direct 48-hour air-rail passenger service between San Francisco and the Atlantic coast, effective Sept. 1. This is an extension of the present 48-hour service between Los Angeles and the East, operating in connection with the Pennsylvania and Santa Fe roads.

Passengers to and from San Francisco will transfer at Bakersfield, Calif., using planes of the Maddux Air Lines.

JAPANESE SETTLE IN BRAZIL
SAO PAULO, Brazil (By U. P.)—The Japanese emigration company, "Kaigai Kogyo Kaishiki Kaisha," which obtained a concession to colonize and develop the municipality of Iguape, in this state, has placed 552 families there.

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First of 12 Planes for Passenger Service Will Be Ready
Sept. 15—Each Cabin to Have Distinctive Decorations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUFFALO, N. Y.—The new Commodore flying boat being built by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation for passenger service between New York and Buenos Aires will be one of the most elaborately furnished and decorated airplanes constructed in this country, the company has announced.

Besides being the largest flying boat ever built in the United States, the Commodore will set a standard for aircraft interior decoration. A representative of the company said, "Twelve of these airplanes have been ordered by the New York, Rio and Buenos Aires Line, and the first is to be ready Sept. 15. Delivery will be made after that at the rate of one a month."

Eight passengers will be accommodated in each of the two forward cabins, while the rear cabin will have seats for two and two day beds. This is the first airplane of the group to differ in scheme of decoration. A different scheme of decoration will be used in each passenger cabin, although silver, henna and green will predominate. Chairs, day beds and adjustable Pullman tables will be of metal aluminum finished in the natural color. Ceilings will be decorated to correspond with the furnishings. A panel, placed between seats directly under the window, will hold time-tables and magazines, and arrangements are made for installation of small tables directly over the panel.

Special dishes and silver are being made for the service. Each cabin will be 8 feet 5 inches wide with 6 feet headway.

The airplanes are all-metal, and equipped with twin Pratt & Whitney hornet engines. They have a wing span of 100 feet, 1110 square feet wing area, and are 91 feet 9 inches long. They will be capable of attaining 130 miles an hour.

GREAT WHEAT CROPS REPORTED IN ALBERTA
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—Extraordinarily large yields of wheat are reported from the agricultural districts in northern Alberta, despite generally unsatisfactory crop conditions in western Canada.

In almost all cases these yields are being obtained on newly broken land by newcomers to the country. At Fedorah, 30 miles north of Edmonton, Alta., settlers who came to the country last autumn are getting from 35 to 50 bushels to the acre. At Roycroft, in the Peace River country, the yield is averaging 40 bushels. Ledue, Alta., has farms yielding 40 to 50 bushels.

AMERICAN AIR MAIL TO REACH ARGENTINA
SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Management of the Pan-American Grace Airways has announced that the United States Postoffice department has ordered extension of the international airmail service to Buenos Aires, and that it will be inaugurated on Oct. 12.

On that date a Pan-American Grace plane will leave Buenos Aires carrying mail to the United States via Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Panama.

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Exceptional values in every department will be found under the Clover Leaf Sign. Much new autumn merchandise featured at Clover Day Prices.

THE HOME FORUM

The Looking-Glass Speaks

IT IS partly due to my position here at the head of the first flight of stairs that I have gathered experience worth the telling! Very early I learned that it is where one stands that matters most, where one stands and how one faces it, as you see, look down these shallow steps and through the wide door to the garden. It is a curious thing, and one I have long thought upon, that the act of ascending is, almost in itself, a beautifying and clarifying thing. It has long been familiar to me, to see what appeared cloudy and nearly distorted far below grow into positive loveliness with each step upward. Whether this is due to the ascent, or to the fact that I see from a different level, or to a combination of both, I have not yet fully decided.

Another thing that has been gradually borne in upon me is that one does not weary of the right position. At first I wondered if I should grow impatient, or bored, or even incapable of reflecting clearly and well the same view and the same steps—but I need not have wondered for a moment. The days have been so full of sun and flowers, the faces above the stairs so lit with love and laughter, the coming and going so continuous and so full of purpose, that I have no sooner seen the sun to the western hill than my top corner is ready with the little pale feet of the moon, and new work and new beauty is before me. I know there are many rooms in this house, I have not yet reflected. There are other mirrors in which depth and things are shown. I am very glad to be content.

About my deep frame someone long ago carved a welcome for all who should come. The ornament of a house is the guest who doth honor it. That has pleased me, and indeed I have not yet concluded my study of the lines. I thought at first (young things are apt to air opinions), that the guests conferred an honor on the house. And so they did, and so they did! But there was more in the line than this. I hardly remember just when I found myself thinking of honor as an active state of consciousness. One has much leisure for thought in spite of all the affairs of the day, and this question of "holding in honor" has been a pleasant thing to linger upon, and one productive of great serenity and blessedness. I find, a small friend of the family, who runs frequently up and down the stairs, wears a school badge that says, "Honestas non Honores." I like the children of today. All the little people who have danced up and down the sunny hall have been dear to me! Now they have a heady head and short curls. Even the baby pads purposefully up the stairs with deep breathings, and adorns his own brief blue tunic at the top. Yesterday, and yesterday, they had long shining curls, or stiff ringlets that

bobbed under feathered hat and be-ribboned bonnet. Such little flower faces, peeping from shady brims, or dimpling with demure satisfaction at the small crinkled figures that dimpled back at them! Fat pantalooned boys surveyed their rows of buttons anxiously, or gloomily at times. I have wondered if extra helpings of pudding were sometimes governed by the strain on those same buttons!

Just such a fat little boy departed to school for the first time on one of those yesterdays. I did not remember having seen such a departure before, so perhaps the impression it made was the greater. His boxes went first, then he followed with his father, very stiff about the back, very square about the shoulders. His mother wore a sweeping gown that made a pleasant sound as it moved over the polished floor, and in her shadow came the small sister. The little girl paused as she returned, peered steadfastly into my depths as if to discover there the face that had so often tenderly looked her over the shoulder. I would have shown it if I could! A tear fell on her shoe just where the elastic crossed on a tiny white stocking. She saw it glitter in the sun, and stooped and mopped it up with a wisp of a handkerchief. A gallant little lady!

I like the parties of today—the laughter and gay voices, the swift feet on the landing, the easy introductions and friendly gossip at my very elbow. I like the balls of yesterday—the soft hum of conversation, the sound of silk moving slowly, the gracious bows and delicious curtsies, the tight nosegays almost hidden by shimmering voluminous skirts, the music of the minuet. Ah! the pretty powdered heads! I like the shingle too, of course. Even a looking-glass may be progressive!

I remember one very grand scene. Candles were burning in every wide angle—the great doors were flung—the hall blazed. Lackeys stood stiffly at every corner. Then, a gracious figure at the foot of the stairs, dark curls, dark eyes, a sad and royal beauty. As he mounted, the little hand of his hostess on his silken sleeve, there was a prolonged sigh of a score of curtsies. A moment, and the lovely face of the unhappy Stuart met my own—never to be forgotten. Ah me! I heard long talk for weeks and months. I would we might have spoken together of place and purpose, he and I.

It is a gladness again as it always comes, came with a gentle lady in a spotless kerchief, and a charming little daughter like a soft gray bird. They talked of tender and eternal things, these two, watching at the stairhead for a loved shadow at the open door. I am glad to have known the good friends of this house, Long before that Puritan peace fell on the stormy Stuart seas, when Elizabeth sat in the green gardens that you see under the performance of the Masque, Spenser and Sidney and Raleigh walked these corridors. He was gallant—that Raleigh; and all the noble company of the open seas—bluff Sir Richard Grenville forever striving for the performance of the day, and this question of "holding in honor" has been a pleasant thing to linger upon, and one productive of great serenity and blessedness. I find, a small friend of the family, who runs frequently up and down the stairs, wears a school badge that says, "Honestas non Honores." I like the children of today. All the little people who have danced up and down the sunny hall have been dear to me! Now they have a heady head and short curls. Even the baby pads purposefully up the stairs with deep breathings, and adorns his own brief blue tunic at the top. Yesterday, and yesterday, they had long shining curls, or stiff ringlets that

Hay Sweetness

Mowers with keen-edged scythes a-row,
The wide, nine-acre meadow mow—
(The scythes have a song of melody.)
And the sweet grass its fragrance showers,
In scented swathes of a thousand flowers.
The waves of a rainbow sea.

The winds that ripple through the grass
Over the flower heads softly pass—
(The wind has a voice of melody.)
And the setting sun sinks royally down,
Crowned with a ruby and golden crown,
As night falls silently.

The moon a horn of silver shows,
A shining stream her clear light flows—
(The moon has a light of radiance.)
And haycocks heaped on a lucent floor,
Seem huge sand castles along a shore,
Beside a luminous sea.

Mowers with burnished scythes a-row,
Have laid the flowers and grasses low—
(The scythes have a song of melody.)
But all the scent, and the sweetness there,
Flow out on the stillness of summer air.
The waves of a perfumed sea.

F. MILBRED RICKMAN.

A Day's Visit With Ruskin

October 14, 1866

The main event of this week has been our expedition to Ruskin's. Florence was very quiet and sympathetic. Miss Agnew told us that Ruskin had set apart the day for us. Down he came quite like a sunbeam. He asked Joan to take us upstairs, where was a picture of Rossetti's called "The Golden Water" from the Arabian Nights. I asked the story when we came down, and Ruskin told it, as only he can tell a story. Joan disputed the correctness of his version, so he got the book and read us a passage. . . . It was like the most impressive and awful parts of Isaiah, and read like a prophet's warning. He showed us some lovely drawings. We talked about "Talk." He said the world made such a din it couldn't hear itself, and we agreed that if people were driven to doing instead of talking, it would be a great gain. This reminded him of Carlyle, and he read a very interesting letter that he had just received from him. He told us a lovely story about an old pilot and his wife at Boulogne, and their love for him because he had . . . saved their child, and how he always had to go to see them, etc. Then we saw his Titian, such a grand thing, grander than mine, and we talked about the repression of feeling and its influence on character, which strong feeling was not frittered away by hurry and expression. Then we went into the drawing-room, and Florence played so beautifully at his piano. . . . The music was so lovely, it was like the music of the spheres, and I went up into the mineral room, for two whole hours. I had no idea that the things would be so lovely, and his talk about them was something which I can give no idea. He brought out drawers after drawers, and specimen after specimen, explained clearly, personified so tenderly, sympathized with our joy so sweetly. (Florence remembers being so much impressed by his saying: "Now I'm going to show you the devil," and he took out a large nugget of gold.) At last it was time to go. The day did me good in more ways than one. From "Octavia Hill: Early Ideals," from Letters Edited by EMILY S. MAURICE.

The Desert Orchards

The orchards of the Southwest are of great interest to the traveler, and in the semi-arid sections they make a memorable picture. Trees like these are not the green, neglected growth one might expect to find in waste places, but carefully tended orchards watered from wells or from an intricate system of irrigation by means of pipes and ditches. It is true that the desert orchards often consist of little trees which, from the interlaced branches which, from a distance, look like a nomadic tribe camping in a friendly group far out in the sunny sand. The sturdy trees seem to wave above the level plain with an air of happy independence. When all the drab, surrounding country is hot and dry, there is shade, coolness, and moisture in a desert orchard.

Trickily hedges may encircle these green oases; barbed wire may be stretched around the trees in order to keep out the herds of cattle and the bands of sheep as they pass by in a blur of desert dust; fine-meshed wire may keep out inquisitive little cotton-tail rabbits, but nothing can keep the birds from desert orchards. Here the mocker builds his nest and trills his gay song through the long bright days and even through the radiant moonlight nights. Migratory birds pause in their long flight and rest among the fruit trees. If the mulberries are ripe, or the luscious purple figs, or the red-cupped apricots, there is much sampling of the sweet fruit by the birds to the accompaniment of cheerful twitterings. Thrushes and finches dart among the branches, often alighting in the topmost boughs to pour forth songs of amazing sweetness. Red-winged blackbirds and gaudy orioles flit against the brown trunks and branches. The California quail is a frequent visitor, and he enjoys leading his crested flock over the soft soil.

Desert blossoms have a rare beauty, and arid land fruit has a distinctive flavor. A scarlet pomegranate flower appears all the more vivid when plucked from a dusty hedge growing beside an irrigation ditch. A battered tin pail filled with early mellow peaches gathered from desert trees by deft brown fingers and proffered with a shy smile, is always an acceptable gift. Surprisingly sweet are these juicy, soft green peaches covered with down. What old shades they have! Slightly flattened and concave, the desert people know them as "sauceur peaches."

O fragrant green sanctuary in a desolate waste!

G. H. H.

Venus Occulted

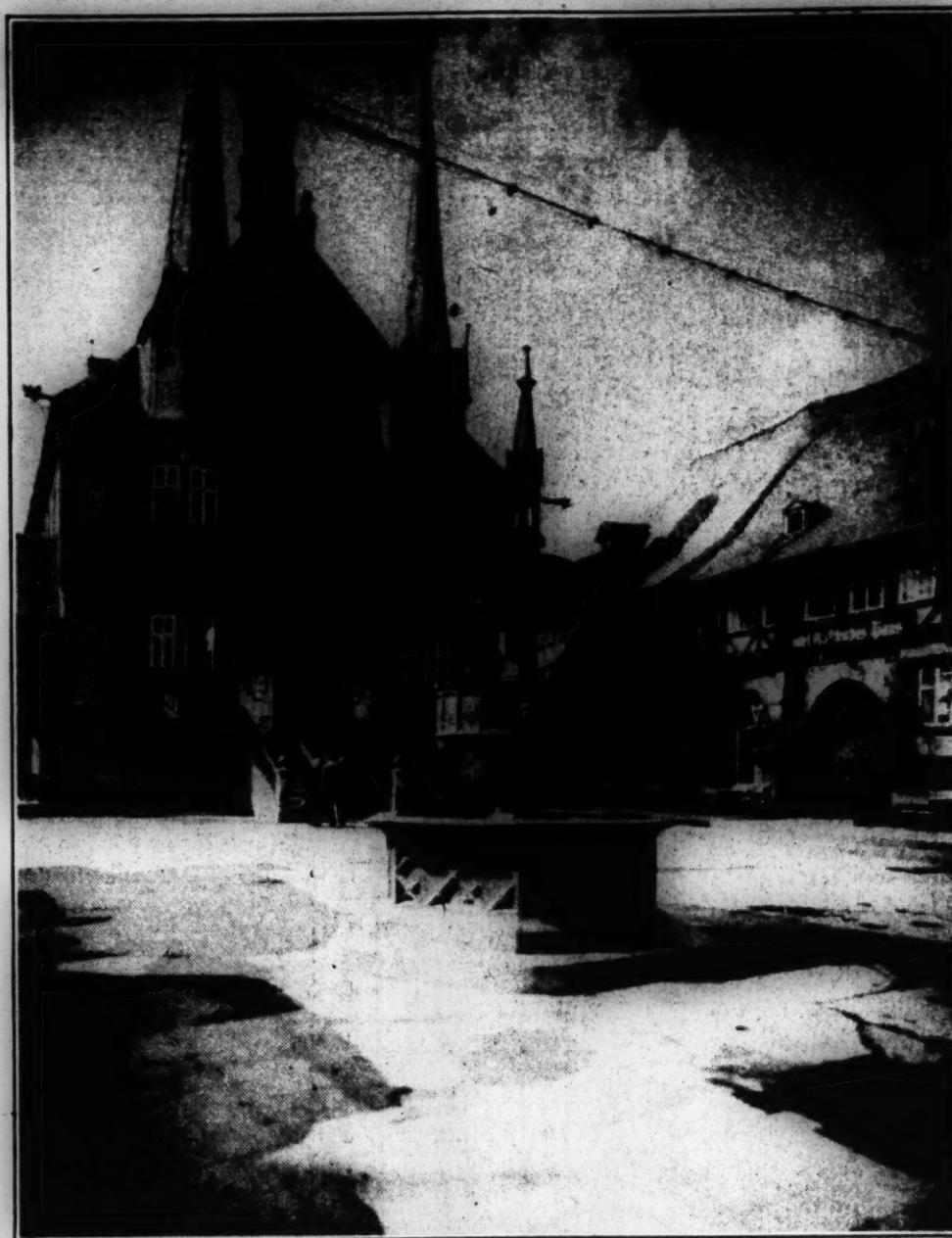
Look to thy laurels Diana
Whilst wandering o'er star strewn
fields.

By the dawn light of Apollo
As Zeus' own scepter he wields,
Artemis, thou art, remember,
The goddess of light, not of scorn,
Where is thy far-famed luster
To greet Aphrodite this morn?

Symbol of thine has she taken,
The crescent horn of the chase,
She follows faster behind thee
Peradventure will win in the race.

Mountain and vale she approaches,
Emulgent and dainty of form,
Lost in thy low tones an instant
Then escaped from thy rim-dented
horn.

G. H. H.



The Market Square, Wernigerode.

Photo by Max Haur, Wernigerode.

Frid.

Översättning av den på denna sida förekommande engelska uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap).

MÄNNISKOLÄKÄRT I allmänhet önskar leva i ett tillstånd av lugn. De flesta människor äro angelägna att undvika slitningar och ledsamheter, och många äro redo att göra stora eftergifter för att uppnå och bibehålla ett harmoniskt tanketillstånd. Hur ofta under en diskussion eller när en dispyt synes överhängande höra vi icke yttranden: "Vad som helst för fridens skull!" Och på så sätt uppnås ett slags frid. Men detta är i själva verket icke frid, det är snarare ett köpsläende med den materiella förnimmelisen för att få slut på obehaget; och det visar sig måste endast en liten tröst, ty saken måste tagas upp på nytt. Många längta efter lugn och undra varför det förnämde dem. De kanske ofta förklara sig villiga till eftergifter blott "för att kunna få leva utan obehag" men äro okunniga om, att sann frid är en möjlig het.

I sitt brev till Romarna säger Paulus: "Vi vilja alltså fara efter det som länder till frid." Vad är då "det som länder till frid"? Den djupa och förbivande frid, som en sann kristen söker, kommer av hans rätta kunskap om Gud och människans, av förståelsen, att när han funnit vägen till sådana frid, kan det ej bli några underhandlingar med villfarelsen "för fridens skull". Och det måste förnämjas en ständigt villighet att tillämpa den Gyllene regeln.

Stor frid utlovas åt dem som älska Guds lag. Guds lag! Här ligger grunden till frid, ty Guds lag är kärlekens lag och lydnad mot Kärleken är enda regeln för ständigt harmoni, som är frid. I gudomlig Kärlek inneslutas och innefattas allt "det som länder till frid". Kärleken avlägsnar allting och allt som återstår är Kärlek är alltid tilligt och välgiltigt och sant. Det är alltså tydligt, att den som älskar Guds lag är en frid-söktare, var han än går fram, och intet kan hämma den kärlekens makt, som man fattar, i den mån man finner den gudomliga Kärlekens källarspråk. Endast genom kärlek till Guds lag avlägsnas och undvikes de dragligheterna av den tillfredsställelse, som ligger i ett tillfälligt köpsläende med villfarelsen.

Mrs. Eddy, Uppfäktaren och Grundaren av Christian Science, har sagt på sid. 506 i sin lärbok, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Genom gudomlig Vetenskap förnär And, Gud, förstälse med evig harmoni. Den lugna och upphöjda tanken eller andliga uppfattningen har frid." En förstälse av detta allt genomträngande lugn är sedan lugn, som kommer av ett förhållande på Guds lag även i ögonblick av plöjlig förvirring och disharmoni. Och denna förstälse av sanningen helar misshälikheter.

Skriften innehåller många härliga ställen, som sprida ljus över vägen till frid, och de som ströva att leva ett öfrigt liv behöva ej längre treva sig fram i disharmoniska och ofridsamma omständigheter och förhållanden, när vägen till harmoni och frid är klarlagd. Tusentals Christian Scientister besvara nu för tiden frågan om den sanna fridens natur genom sina personliga erfarenheter, såsom de berättas på onsdagskvällarna vittnesbördsmöten.

En lysningsangående Christian Science litteratur utgiven på detta språk kan erhållas genom att tillskriva det Kristina Vetenskapssamfundets Förläggare (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

About My Thoughts

Settle down, pigeons.
With your smooth, gray air,
I will make a place
Here in my heart.
You will be unafraid.
You will set flashing
Amethyst—green—
And you will pick your way,
Wisely,
On coral, curved feet.

I will make a hope
Fastened with a prayer
That my thoughts be quiet
As pigeons walking:
That they be unafraid;
And half as quietly hued.
—CHARLOTTE PARKER, in "The Sylvester Memorial Volume." (Principia).

Peace

WATSON FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANKIND in general desires to live in a state of tranquillity. Most people are anxious to avoid friction and trouble, and many are ready to concede much in order to attain and maintain an harmonious state of thought. How often, during a discussion, or when an argument seems imminent, do we hear the expression, "Oh, well, anything for the sake of peace!" And thus a kind of peace is secured. But it is not really peace: it is more a bargaining with material sense for a cessation of annoyance; and it proves to be but a flimsy comfort, for the process must be repeated. Many long for tranquillity and wonder why it is denied them. They frequently assert their willingness merely to "get along without any trouble," and are ignorant that true peace is possible now.

In his epistle to the Romans, Paul said, "Let us therefore follow after the things which make for peace." What, then, are "the things which make for peace"? The deep and lasting peace which the true Christian seeks, comes from knowing God and man aright; from realizing that, when they have found the pathway to such peace, there can be no temporizing with error "for the sake of peace." And there must be constant willingness to practice the Golden Rule.

Great peace is promised to them who love God's law. God's law: There is the keynote of peace; for God's law is the law of love, and obedience to Love is the only rule of perpetual harmony, which is peace. In divine Love are included and comprised all "the things which make for peace." Love never fails; and all that reflects Love is always patient and kind and truthful. It is plain, then, that he who loves God's law is a peacemaker, wherever he goes; and nothing can stay the power of love that is apprehended as one finds the wellspring of divine Love. Only by love for God's law is the depth of satisfaction in a temporary bargaining with error uncovered and swept away.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has said in page 505 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Through divine Science, Spirit, God, unites understanding to eternal harmony. The calm and exalted thought or spiritual apprehension is at peace." An under-

standing of this all-pervading calm is the reward that comes from reliance on God's law even in moments of sudden confusion and discord; and this realization of the truth heals misunderstandings.

The Scriptures contain many beautiful passages illuminating the pathway to peace; and those who are striving to live blameless lives need no longer grope in discordant, unpeaceful surroundings and conditions, when the way to harmony and peace is made plain. Thousands of Christian Scientists are today answering this question regarding the nature of true peace by their personal experiences, as told at the Wednesday evening testimony meetings. Here, many testify that they tried to be satisfied with a false peace, putting up with inharmonious conditions and suffering because of the false teaching that it is the will of God that His children should suffer, and because they were blind to the truth of His law of love until Christian Science came to them.

The seeker after Truth, as revealed in Christian Science, happily realizes his growth day by day into a wider field of usefulness. On page 265 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "This scientific sense of being, forsaking matter for Spirit, by no means suggests man's absorption into Deity and the loss of his identity, but confers upon man enlarged individuality, a wider sphere of thought and action, a more expansive love, a higher and more permanent peace."

We have heard the span of so-called human life spoken of as a journey. We may have thought of ourselves as travelers of whom poets have sung as the "voyagers on the sea of life." One scarcely thinks of a journey without a prescribed route; of a traveler without some plans for his trip or of a voyage without an eventual port, since even a country walk may lead one, confused and temporarily lost, into a thicket or bog. How many are stumbling along with no light, and apparently with no plan except a possible kettling through the day without any trouble—travelers without passports or destinations!

Christian Scientists gratefully acknowledge Mary Baker Eddy as their Leader, who has discovered a plain path, and has left clear and explicit directions, so that no one who sincerely desires to follow need be lost in a mist of ignorance and uncertainty. Through her devotion to Truth and her love for mankind the rough places have been smoothed; and if we will but accept the leading of Christian Science, it is ours to find that which is promised to us in the Bible, namely, "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding." (In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.)

Kensington Gardens

A path through trees where tawny leaves
Fall upon grass grown gray with dew.
Pigeons and gulls and smoky sheep,
And boys and girls in pink and blue,

Dim twilight mists amid the green,
Like violets in April rain—
Oh, there is peace in Kensington
As deep as in a Sussex lane.

BRYCE CARTER.

Rotherhithe and Its Memories

The genus loci of Rotherhithe, like that of every other part of the fascinating congeries of amphibian communities, called collectively, Thames-side, is a possession peculiar to itself. It is a thing impossible to define with any exactitude, made up as it is of so many and such various components, appealing to each and all of the senses in turn; of sights, and sounds, and smells, pleasing and unpleasant alike—of chance-seen names on street corners, or over warehouses, or on the fronts of waterside inns—of scraps of old history, and old associations—of the crying of gulls and the wash and gurgle of the tide under the wharves, and the comings and goings of ships along the centuries. And yet—vague and elusive and indescribable as it is—there is in it, none the less, for that, something entirely individual and unmistakable: so that if any one unfamiliar with the region in general were to be suddenly dropped down in a particular corner of it he had never seen before, he would probably be able to say and at once unerringly, "This is surely Rotherhithe!"

It is not, perhaps, so historical a locality as Blackwall, or even as its own near neighbour, Deptford—although, as shall presently be seen, it has associations in this sort by no means to be despised. It is not only like Wapping, nor leathery like Bermondsey. . . . Its predominant smell . . . so to speak—is that of lumber. . . . You may walk its streets all day and seldom see a black face, or a yellow, or a brown. Its romance is the world-old romance of sea-faring, and commerce, and toil. It is an honest place, a workaday place, and—for all its superficial covering of London grime—a cheerful place. . . . There are pleasant glimpses to be caught of the river and its busy traffic, or funnels of many colours and the flags of many nations, of bustling ships, of the brown sails of barges, even, once in a way, of a square-rigger, a fair lady of old time. . . . There is a sudden vignette, perhaps, of a swan sailing, incredibly white, amazingly aloof, among the crowded ships. There are old, rickety, leaning riverside inns whose names are the names of battles long ago, or of East Indian wars whose banners have long been dust. There are tarry odours from dark caverns where barges have been built for generations—now, alas! given over to the construction of the dumb barges and lighters which are slowly but surely displacing the picturesque brown sails of tradition. There are ancient watermen's steps, all but deserted, yet where you may still, now and then, get a boat to put you over the water as in days gone by.—C. Fox Smith, in "Ancient Mariners."

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Voluminous Comedy

The Good Companions by J. P. Priestley
London: Methuen, 1929. 30s. 6d.

SINCE the war the English novel has achieved an almost unbearable neatness of form and style. It has seemed to reduce the world to the compass of a monochrome. The novel's decline in size alone, from Victorian 500 or 600 pages to the new Georgian 200, seemed to argue that the disappearance of the novel was a mathematical certainty. As for the novel, it was saying the other day, in a language of the passing of respect for mere size, we have smaller persons, smaller houses, smaller families, smaller cars, smaller pictures, what is to prevent smaller and shorter books?

But just as we are about to resign ourselves to this position, remarking under our breath that a little elegance is a dangerous thing, Mr. Priestley's new book bursts upon us as a 500-page volume of joy and hearty good natured comedy. It comes with an irresistible practical bluntness, a shameless exuberance and volume. Provincial England is brought to life in all its variety and is justified. The book has spirit and heart, an infectious sentimentality is balanced by a native shrewdness, a grimace plot is successfully hidden under a rich and genial substance. Here is a novel which sprays gloriously, merrily as the map of England, but whose cores of comedy are linked together as neatly as its houses and hedges.

The "Pickwick" Tradition
The "Good Companions" springs out of the good English novel tradition to which we owe "Pickwick" and "Tom Jones." There are three wanderers, Mr. Ockroy, a Yorkshire factory hand, who, after domestic disturbances, runs away from home; Mr. Jolliffe, a hearty young man who has just been a preparatory schoolmaster no longer and takes his departure in the middle of the night; and Miss Trant, a colonial's daughter, on the verge of matrimony, who takes an ever-overwhelming decision to make a tour of the cathedral towns of England. The couple of hundred pages which describe these preliminaries are amusing enough, but they are scarcely better than the average work of an average novel writer who has his tongue in.

But once these three people have met, Mr. Priestley's level rises. They come upon a touring concert party which is stranded without a penny in a provincial town, and before she knows how she has had courage to do it, Miss Trant is putting money into the company and has become a theatrical manager. The book now becomes the history of "The Good Companions" under which, until now, there has been the company have restarted their adventures, and Mr. Priestley reveals himself as a man who has the jargon, the intrigue, the loyalty, the splendor and the miseries of a third-rate touring company at his finger tips.

There is no plot worth the name, but there is not a character nor an episode in these fruitful wanderings which is not a triumph and a shrewd piece of observation. Jolliffe becomes the pianist and writes songs for the cast, and, beginning by offending the delicate feelings of the leading woman, ends by falling in love with her. Mr. Priestley's leading woman is a masterpiece. He knows her wiles, her innocence, her sentimentality, but he has not sacrificed to these her eye to the main chance, her ruthless anxiety to make a "hit" and to appear triumphantly in London. Jerry Jerminham, the "refined" young dancer, is another delightful piece of observation. His accent is incredible, but how true Mr. Priestley's rendering is!

But, mad dear boy, of course you must. There's a pat of money in things like this, pals. Shaddy, you know that? ... But let's try it now. Here's Jolliffe and Miss Trant. We're just going to try this number of yours, Jolliffe."

English as She Is Spoke
This is English as she is spoke in Shaftsbury Avenue without vowels and backbones, with which Mr. Ockroy's honest Yorkshire or Toby, the chauffeur's fiery cockney may be contrasted. The vitality of Mr. Priestley's dialogue, spoken by commercial travelers, cinema proprietors, stage hands, innkeepers, and all the rich provincial assembly of "common" English, and even vulgarly across his pages, this legend of the silent Englishman!—is one of the most remarkable features of his book. Mr. Priestley has got them to the life. Jerminham carries a fantastic-looking, stage-struck woman

The Path to Carnage

British Documents on the Origins of the War, 1898-1914, Vol. IV: The Anglo-Russian Rapprochement, 1907-1914, by G. P. Gooch and Harold Temperley. London: H. K. Mulholland, 1928. 12s. 6d.

A FURTHER volume of selections from British official documents bearing on the origins of the World War has just been issued. It deals mainly with the efforts made by two successive Foreign Secretaries, Lord Lansdowne and Sir Edward Grey, to achieve an Anglo-Russian rapprochement as complement to the already accomplished Anglo-French Entente.

On the whole British diplomacy stands the test of disclosure well, for it is clear that the object in the negotiations both with France and with Russia was to remove various causes of friction between Great Britain and each of those two countries for the sake of establishing harmonious relations, and with no idea of constituting anything in the nature of a block against any other group of continental powers. One proof of that is the fact that though the existence of a Franco-Russian alliance was well known, Great Britain was never acquainted, and apparently never asked to be made acquainted, with its terms. And while France and Britain, Britain and Russia, Russia and France, were all bound to one another by bilateral understandings there was never a tripartite agreement corresponding

by the name of Lady Parfitt. It is through her influence that the future of the members of the company is assured, when, after a "rough house" and a riot, engineered by a jealous cinema proprietor, it is dissolved.

But although this is a generous and humane piece of work and one which may well leave its mark on English literature, one feels that Mr. Priestley has missed a magnificent opportunity. Here was an invitation to originate a great comic

character and so to enter that sublime world where the Pickwicks, the Quixotes and the morning stars have speech with each other. One feels, with Mr. Priestley, that one is still on this too, too solid earth. There is at times a monotony in his good nature. He would have been well advised if he had stuck to one wonderer and made him the predominant character, instead of providing us with three candidates for the position; for this division of interest tends to increase one's impression that his book is a vast plain without great heights or depths to it, a country with no fixed vantage point from which it can be surveyed.

V. S. P.

COLLABORATORS



Edwin P. Norwood, Author of "The Circus Menagerie," the Junior Literary Guild's July Choice for Children of 8 to 12. Submits His Manuscript to a Zebra for Criticism. Doubleday Doran is the Publisher.

This Good World

Homeplace, by Marjorie Chapman. New York: Viking, 1929. 32s.

MARISTAN CHAPMAN'S stories of the people of the mountain folk differ from most tales with a similar setting because she has tried to tell them as if she herself were a mountain woman rather than an outsider, and furthermore, because she has emphasized the sense of humor that she finds characteristic of the people. Much has been written about the narrow, apathetic yet occasionally violent life of the mountain folk, but very little about their self-reliance, their lack of self-pity and their fun. In "The Happy Valley" and again in "Homeplace" narrowness becomes simplicity, apathy is translated into equanimity, and the violence of mountain feuds is dissipated in patient talk and an occasional fist-fight. The mountain world seems to be a mountain people's good world.

Fayre Jones, who holds the center of interest in "Homeplace" found it hard to work up a fight. He had no taste for rapiers, ructions, sprattles or jokers—which is to say he came mightily near being a dunce. Which again is to say that he all but missed being a coward. It is a little hard at first to make common cause with such a muggy-headed nidget—one has to use Mrs. Chapman's downright vocabulary—as Fayre seemed to be whenever he most needed his wife and his courage; but his honesty and unselfishness and above all his yearning for a homeplace rouse first our pity, then our sympathy.

Fayre Jones was best friend of the late Walter Lowe, who was the chief character in "The Happy Mountain." He was also pledged to Bess Howard, sister of Dena, who married Waits. The problem of Waits had been how to settle down in one place when he had such a rich life in his hands to be up and roaming. Fayre's problem was how to find a homeplace in which to settle. He had been adopted when a babe and neither knew his home nor had any homeplace to which he could carry his bride when the time came. Bess should give over her tantrums and really decide to wed. The complications of the simple plot result from Fayre's endeavors to find a farm, his entanglement with the ne-

farious Micajah Dobbs, and his efforts to brace himself to a proper defiance of his sweetheart's other admirers.

The story, uninvolved as it is, seems less spontaneous than that of "The Happy Mountain," and in proportion lacks power to lay hold upon the reader. Its claim to attention rests on the fiction and on the writer's unfeigned love for her people. Mrs. Chapman was born on the edge of the Cumberland Mountains and has a house called "Neverland" at Sewanee, Tenn., to which she often returns in the course of her much-traveled life. She loves the hills and the cabins clinging to them or hidden in their valleys. In "Homeplace" a new road was being made when the old road had come with a clash between progressives and conservatives must occur. Before Glen Hazard should be entirely spoiled by the outside world Mrs. Chapman has reproduced its vernacular and its point of view.

This is a cheerful tale. For one thing, it's always a fine day in Glen Hazard. The skies may be murky, but if the sun falls, it's the rain that's needed for crops; if the day is so stormy as to be outside all forgiveness, the townsmen say, "This fine for the time of year!" meaning that any pleasant weather would be unreasonable.

The vitality of any book depends much upon the primal quality of the emotion on which it is based. Love of a homeplace goes back to the history of the race and is stirred not only by the beauty of such passages as the one that follows, but by their content:

"The homestead rested in the quiet grace that only time can lend. Where the weathered logs had grown too dark the sun sent a splash of slanting light that startled green moss and clinking clay into life. The well-house and the door-yard apple-tree pressed heavy shadows on the patient earth and the field, mere flowing gold of whirling withered grass, held by the broad black run of forest that was a circling cup."

Raleigh as Poet

The Poems of Sir Walter Raleigh, edited by M. C. Latham. London: Constable, 1928. 10s. 6d.

NOWADAYS it would seem that everyone who sets pen to paper is anxious to see the results in print as soon as may be. But this has not always been so. Andrew Marvell was content to be known as a party pamphleteer and never disclosed to the world the lovely things which he had composed in Lord Fairfax's Yorkshire garden. Matthew Prior, though he published more than one collection of his poems, withheld most of what to modern eyes is most charming in them. As for the "mob of gentlemen who wrote with ease" in Tudor and Stuart days, they were most of them arrogantly indifferent to any wider public than the circle of their friends. Such carelessness was, characteristically, Sir Walter Raleigh's; but, considering his fame, it is strange that it should have been so long before anyone thought to repair his omission. Nothing anywhere near a complete collection of his verses was published until the nineteenth century, and both Brydger's edition and, though in a less degree, Hannah's, fell short of modern standards of textual accuracy. Miss Latham's task was therefore peculiarly arduous. It called for much careful collation of texts, both printed and in manuscript, and much weighing of internal and external evidence of authenticity. Miss Latham does not pretend to have solved every problem which presented itself, but she has done her work admirably.

Raleigh was hardly ever a great poet. Much of his work is rough and imperfect, much of it obscure; though he was capable of the exquisite simplicity of "Who should have mercy if a Queen have none?" But he wrote "Walsingham," in which the old ballad note is echoed with so significant and haunting a difference, and "Give me my scallop shell of quiet," which has that "singleness in the proportion" without which, according to Bacon, there can be "no excellently beauty," and nearly everything he wrote is, in a measure unusual in that age of literary conventions, the direct expression of his personality. And that personality was remarkable and interesting. It baffled its owner's contemporaries, and it has intrigued posterity. Lytton Strachey has presented Raleigh in the lurid light of melodrama and Miss Latham, in her penetrating and finely written introduction, says that "he might have walked out of an Elizabethan play."

But though a true Elizabethan, he was not a typical one. Sidney might be taken to stand for the high courtesy of the age, Essex for its insolent splendor, Bacon for its subtle intellectuality. Raleigh refuses to be pigeonholed. "There is and always has been," said Miss Latham, "something legendary, something fantastic and not quite credible about him." A lonely and an enigmatic figure, he calls him. His poems, now for the first time presented as nearly as possible as they were written, may be read for what clues they afford to the enigma, for their deliberate and involuntary confessions. But they are also to be read for the undeniable if faint gleams of beauty which they contain.

Who should have mercy if a Queen have none?
But he wrote "Walsingham," in which the old ballad note is echoed with so significant and haunting a difference, and "Give me my scallop shell of quiet," which has that "singleness in the proportion" without which, according to Bacon, there can be "no excellently beauty," and nearly everything he wrote is, in a measure unusual in that age of literary conventions, the direct expression of his personality. And that personality was remarkable and interesting. It baffled its owner's contemporaries, and it has intrigued posterity. Lytton Strachey has presented Raleigh in the lurid light of melodrama and Miss Latham, in her penetrating and finely written introduction, says that "he might have walked out of an Elizabethan play."

The Bible and Its Background

The Authority of the Bible, by C. H. Todd. New York: Harper, 1929. 30s.

THE authority of "The Authority of the Bible," a volume in the Library of Constructive Theology, is a guaranty of its worth. For Professor Todd is one of the best qualified of New Testament scholars. He speaks with authority gained from much painstaking research in the field of Biblical literature. A strong plea is made

for an understanding of the religious content of the Bible, without which its literature may not be understood. No better indication of the character of the work could be given than is found in the chapter headings, some of which are: "The Forms of Prophetic Inspiration," "The Bible as a Record of Religion in Common Life," "The Inconclusiveness of the New Testament Religion," "The New Testament as the Fulfilling of the Old," and "Progressive Revelation." These topics indicate the wide scope of discussion, as well as its character.

This is a profitable book for the student who wishes to arrive at the authority of the Bible, the logic of its development. It recognizes the inspiration of the men of religious genius and the experience of the Jewish community as reflected in the Old Testament. The author emphasizes the life behind the word rather than the word itself.

The comprehensive "History of Christianity in the Light of Modern Knowledge" written by many of the best known English authorities on biblical subjects, is a compendium of useful information for students of the Christian history. It deals not only with the development of Christianity and the incidents of its founding but also with contemporaneous history and conditions in the Roman Empire at the beginning of the Christian era, and especially with the religion of that time. It also deals with

the mysteries of ancient civilizations by giving money to the institutions which send out trained archaeologists.

E. A. JACOTON.

New World Archaeology

Old Civilizations of the New World, by A. Hyatt Verrill. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1928.

THE author, an archaeologist and ethnologist attached to the Museum of the American Indian, Heya Foundation, New York City, has produced a well illustrated book on the aboriginal civilization of middle and South America, designed for popular consumption. He writes clearly and without recourse to technical language. The tendency to rhapsodize about the glories of the Mayas and to descend upon the "veil of mystery" which shrouds their origins is of course present. Actually the development of American civilization is a matter of fact, and the development of any other high culture. It takes years of careful excavation, laborious analysis and scholarly synthesis to piece together the fragmentary records recovered by the archaeologist. It is a matter of fact that a few men in the American archaeological field, but more time, more money and more trained workers are required to elucidate the many problems offered.

Good archaeology is neither adventure nor exploitation. It is a matter of "digging." Of course exploration must come first and adventure may come by the way. But archaeology should not be considered as a substitute for big game shooting; it is a serious and patient work which should be developed only by the patient accumulation of meticulous observations and an exhaustive study of these data.

There is nothing in Mr. Verrill's straightforward and sensible book which ought to excite the reader into the belief that archaeology is simply a fascinating adventure, to be undertaken casually and to be completed successfully by any red-blooded man or woman. But the very considerable production of popular works on archaeology and the natural desire of their authors to make their readable is sometimes a trifle misleading. And the trouble is that these books often inspire unqualified persons to attempt archaeological adventures which may give them pleasure but which destroy valuable data.

It is a fine and meritorious deed to awaken interest in archaeology by writing an interesting and clear exposition of facts which in themselves are worth knowing and which evoke thought. I hope that more and more people will read such books; it would be an excellent thing for archaeology to develop properly conducted tours to important sites for the benefit of intelligent amateurs of the subject. Such persons may be advised that the best way of solving

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A Pioneer in Social Work

Robert A. Woods, by Eleanor H. Woods. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1928.

IN THE diary of Robert A. Woods, then a student at Andover Seminary, was written: "God is striving to realize some great thought in the history of mankind. We can know that thought only by working together with God. There is a mighty purpose working out in the life of humanity and of every man. I commit myself absolutely to this fact and to the movement of this purpose." To the reader of the biography by Mrs. Woods, from which this quotation is taken, Mr. Woods may well seem to have carried out this intention, and, one might say, in face of the enemy. It was not in the tenement quarter of a large city—in this case Boston—30 odd years ago that a young man would be most likely to hold firm to the conviction of a great thought, working out in the history of mankind. It will appear, however, that Robert Woods never questioned that conviction, which is one reason why his biography is so well worth reading. He had written also in his diary: "I am going to try to know God's hope of me, and to push toward it in my recreation—leaving aside considerations of weakness or calculations of strength." These ideas were evidently part and parcel of the man, and the reader of his biography will find them again and again directing his behavior.

A New Era of Thought

Experiments were then being made in England with settlement work for the betterment of human conditions, as Mrs. Woods put it, in "preparing a way for better men in a better society." A new era of thought ques-

tioned the wisdom of miscellaneous and individual charity, and would more and more hold society as a whole responsible for the conditions that beggared or invited it. In this movement Andover Seminary was much interested. "The striking originality of the settlement idea," wrote Prof. William J. Tucker in "My Generation," "lay in its perfect simplicity." Its aim was the identification of a group of university men with the life of the people in a poor neighborhood where they would take up their residence. First they were to know their neighbors and their conditions and then to initiate and encourage methods for mutual service in behalf of the neighborhood.

This seeming simplicity was deceptive; and one feels now in this definition a sense of the oasis expanding into the desert which was for some time to characterize the general idea of such a settlement, and still so characterizes it to a considerable extent. In the early 1890's Andover House—later to become the widely known South End House—was established in Boston, and young Mr. Woods, lately returned from a study of the English movement, was put at the head of it.

The Practical Side

"So it came about," writes his biographer, "that a young man, 24 years of age, with an aptitude for philosophical thought, some literary gift, and an intense interest in the human aspect of the universe, already tested as, at least, a discriminating observer, got set down in a drab quarter of a strange city. Here in the midst of people suffering from dire poverty and misery, either in their own lives or vicariously neighboring it, he began applying, along with his analytical capacity and habit of contemplation, a certain practical part of his mind, not yet a very conscious possession."

Without that "certain practical part of his mind" the story would have been different. The neighborhood was close and immediate, but it would take time, tact and sincerity for the newcomers to gain its confidence. The neighborhood was part of the city: to work for neighborhood betterment, as time went on, included large issues—the liquor problem, capital and labor, public schools, municipal politics. Mr. Woods has been called a "pioneer in social work." His biography warms and illuminates that rather cold and academic phrase by telling what he did and how he did it.

Appleton is the American publisher of Faddy Sylvanus' "Ten in One in Sweden," the English edition of which (Hodder & Stoughton) was reviewed in these columns Aug. 21.

Edith Sitwell's latest book of verse, "Gold Coast Customs," will be published in the United States by Houghton Mifflin Sept. 6. The English edition (Duckworth) was reviewed in these columns March 27, 1929.

Harcourt Brace are the American publishers of I. A. Richards' "Practical Criticism: An Study of Literary Judgment." The British edition (Kegan Paul) was reviewed in these columns Aug. 14.

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..... 1.29 1/2	1.40 1/4	1.38 1/2	1.39 1/2
..... 1.44 1/4	1.46	1.44 1/4	1.45

Corn			
.....	1.02	1.03½	1.02
.....	.98½	.99½	.98½
.....	1.02½	1.02½	1.02½
Oats			
.....	.45½	.47½	.46½
.....	.50½	.51½	.51½
.....	.54½	.54½	.54½
Lard			
.....	11.85	11.90	11.85
.....	11.97	12.02	11.97
.....	12.02	12.12	12.02
Winnipeg Wheat			
	High	Low	Last

.....	1.54	1.51%	1.52%
.....	1.53	1.51	1.51%
Kansas City Wheat			
	High	Low	Last
.....	1.36	1.25	1.25%
*****	1.33%	1.32%	1.33%

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MIDWEST PAIR CREATE UPSET

Coen-Coggeshall Beat Hall-Mercer in U. S. Doubles Tennis Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—A mid-western doubles team composed of Wilbur P. Coen Jr. of Kansas City, protégé of William T. Tilden 2d, and Harris E. Coggeshall Jr. of Des Moines, Ia., provided the upset of the second day of play in the United States men's doubles tennis championship at the Longwood Cricket Club Tuesday. This pair eliminated one of the four United States seeded teams when the defeated Fredrick Mercer of South Bethlehem, Pa., and J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., by a score of 6-4, 11-13, 7-5, 6-3.

Another of the overseas seeded teams, E. R. Avery and E. M. Buzzard of England, was eliminated in Tuesday's play, leaving only two of the visiting contingent to survive the second round. H. W. Austin and J. S. Oliff of England and Norman G. Farquharson of South Africa, who paired with G. R. Morgan of New Zealand, are the remaining visiting players.

Throughout the day no less than 27 doubles matches were played on the grounds, starting with women's invitation doubles in the morning and the first rounds of the mixed and veterans' doubles in the afternoon, besides the men's doubles.

The completion of the second round has brought the men's doubles to the quarterfinal, and, with the exception of the Mercer-Hall team elimination, the favorites have advanced as generally expected.

The early rounds of these tennis tournaments were a three-ring circus, and the only unfortunate part of Tuesday's play, as regards the spectators, was the fact that the two matches which proved the features of the day were in progress together.

While Coen and Coggeshall were providing the most of the day in the grandstand enclosure, the outside court in front of the clubhouse was holding a match of equal brilliancy, in which Kenneth B. Apple of Orange, N. J., and W. Bradshaw Harrison of San Bruno, Calif., were within a point of creating another upset in their match against Lott J. Jr. of Chicago and John H. Dock of Santa Monica, Calif., which ultimately ran to five sets before the seeded pair, Lott and Dock, were able to win.

Seeded Team Out
The mixed doubles play in the afternoon viewed some excellent tennis, and nine matches were completed, with only one outstanding upset—that in which John W. Van Ryn of Orange, N. J., and Miss Margaret K. Gladman of Santa Monica, Calif., went down to defeat, 3-6, 3-7, 7-5, before the combination of Miss Penelope W. Anderson of Chicago and Lott J. Jr. of West Hall, Miss Gladman and Van Ryn were seeded in the draw.

The three British teams, Mrs. M. H. Watson and Mrs. J. H. Shepherd, Mrs. B. C. Covell and H. W. Austin, all advanced by winning their matches. Miss Betty Guthrie, the star, who is not playing in the invitation women's doubles, is teamed with Lott of Chicago, and she and her partner drew a bye in Tuesday's first round.

Another feature match of the mixed doubles was when Miss Marion Hunt of California and Bruce P. Barnes of Texas pressed the top-seeded pair, Mrs. Helen M. Smith and Lott J. Jr. and Wilmer L. Allison of Texas by the close score of 7-5, 6-4.

In the day the veterans' doubles got under way with some exciting matches played, and two defaults by the 1925 champions, Irving C. Wright and Harry M. Smith, were forced to withdraw because of the inability of the latter to compete. The summary:

UNITED STATES MEN'S TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP
Second Round
John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., and Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Tex., defeated David N. Jones, New York, and Richard Murphy, Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.
H. B. Berkley, Bell, Austin, Tex., and L. H. Hyde, Dallas, Tex., defeated W. F. Cowie, Jr., Kansas City, and W. H. C. Coggeshall, Jr., Des Moines, Ia., 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.
H. W. Austin and J. S. Oliff, England, defeated George O'Connell and Fred R. Goyer, Chicago, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.
George M. Lott J. Jr., Chicago, and John H. Dock, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated W. Bradshaw Harrison and Kenneth B. Apple, Orange, N. J., 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.
F. N. Shields, Berkeley, and Donald C. Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated E. R. Avery and E. M. Buzzard, England, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.
T. H. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and F. T. Hunt, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated W. A. Jones and W. P. Ingram, Providence, R. I., 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.
Gregory S. Morgan, New York, and N. G. Farquharson, South Africa, defeated Fred and Donald Dixon, Provo, Utah, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

UNITED STATES MIXED DOUBLES
First Round
Mrs. M. H. Watson and Lott J. Jr., Orléans, defeated Miss Florence & Le Boulleir, New York, and Arthur Robb, Boston, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.
Miss Clara L. Zinke, Cincinnati, and George O'Connell, Chicago, defeated Mrs. W. M. Shields and George F. Goyer, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.
Miss Helen M. Smith, Berkeley, Calif., and Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Tex., defeated Miss Marion Hunt, San Francisco, and Bruce P. Barnes, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.
Miss Mary H. Smith, New York, and Miss Anne H. Smith, Boston, defeated Miss Anne H. Smith and Miss Anne H. Smith, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

Mrs. P. H. Shepherd, England, and Norman G. Farquharson, South Africa, defeated Miss Virginia R. Rice, Boston, and E. N. Shields, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.
Miss Margaret L. Sachs and F. G. Rogers Jr., Boston, defeated Miss Hope Watson, New York, and D. N. Miles, Boston, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.
Mrs. R. C. Covell and H. W. Austin, England, defeated Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, and Donald C. Strachan, Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.
Miss Sarah H. Palmer, Boston, and W. P. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Miss M. H. Smith and G. H. Perkins Jr., Boston, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, N. J., defeated Miss Margaret K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., and John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.
UNITED STATES VETERANS' DOUBLES—First Round
Frederick G. Rogers and Dr. William R. Rosenbaum, defeated Arthur B. H. Smith and S. L. Beale, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.
Louis J. Carver and B. C. Covell, defeated H. H. Hayes and S. F. Covell, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.
S. J. Adams and J. A. Acheson won from Charles G. Plimpton and T. B. Plimpton by default.

Hayes and Henry H. Casford won from Irving C. Wright and Harry C. Johnson by default.
H. H. Whitman and George S. Lyon defeated W. H. Caswell and F. A. Penick, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.
Henry V. Greenough and F. J. Sullivan defeated A. Nicholas Reggio and Walter Pate, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.
R. S. Blake and Channing Frothingham, Boston, defeated D. H. Hill and R. C. Seaver, Newton, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

Scene of United States Doubles Tennis Tournament



Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

BIG CHANCE IS GIVEN RECRUIT

Smythe Makes His Debut as Starting Pitcher and Defeats Pirates

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Chicago 82 37 588
Pittsburgh 67 51 385
New York 66 40 390
St. Louis 60 40 390
Brooklyn 55 45 384
Philadelphia 51 63 424
Cincinnati 52 71 425
Boston 47 79 352
RESULTS AUG. 27
Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 4
Chicago 4, Cincinnati 1

Previous effectiveness shown by Philadelphia's recruit pitcher, Harry Smythe, against Pittsburgh prompted Manager Burton. Shotton to give him his first major-league start against the Pirates, Tuesday, and, although hit harder than when facing the Pirates, Smythe managed to mark up a victory, 7 to 4. This gave the Phillies a record of three straight victories and eight victories in their last 12 games.

Smythe was obtained by the Phillies in September, 1925, from Augusta, Ga., where he won 18 and lost 9 and a half. He was released almost immediately to Asheville, from whence he was recalled last month. His first relief role was made against Cincinnati and in 2-13 innings he allowed four hits and two runs. He failed to prove effective in another relief role against the Cardinals and in 1-2-3 innings against the Cubs in two games he allowed two hits. But against Pittsburgh in four games as relief pitcher he allowed only four hits in 7-5-3 innings.

Good in the Pitch
The 11 hits made against him fall to tell how effective he was, for in the pinch the Pirates could do little against him. Errors by his team mates were responsible for the first three Pittsburgh runs, while Flagstad's triple in the ninth and his final scoring was the only earned run. In the seventh inning the Phillies won the game. They made only four hits outside of the seventh inning, but their big upswing netted them eight hits and seven runs, far more than enough to win.

Phillie pitcher played at least one hit.
The Chicago Cubs gained the largest margin held by a major league team over second place this season when they defeated Cincinnati 4 to 1, to move ahead of the Pirates by 14½ games. Incidentally, it is the largest lead held by a National League club at this stage of any race since 1906.

Hornby Keeps Up Hitting
Hornby's hit played the most important part in the Chicago offensive. His four hits in four times at bat accounted for three runs. He sports a record of nine hits in his last 11 times at bat. He made four of the Cubs' seven hits. Walker's home run was the only scoring done by the Reds, Tuesday's score:

AT PHILADELPHIA
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 0
Pittsburgh 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 4 1 1 0
Batteries—Smythe and Lorian; Brann and Henley. Time—1½ hours.

AT CHICAGO
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 4 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 3 4 7 0
Cincinnati 0
Batteries—Blake and Taylor; Luque, Donohue and Goch. Losing pitcher—Luque. Time—1½ hours.

TWO RIFE TITLES
CAMP PERRY, O.—Arthur Ferguson of Marion, Ga., won the class A prize match of the Junior Rifle Corps, opening event of the National Rifle Association's annual program here Tuesday.

Ferguson had a score of 244 out of 250, the highest of 14 rivals. He was between the ages of 14 and 18 years. Milton Miller of Columbus, O., tied Ferguson with a score of 243. The other competitors were: Lester Clark of Marion, Ga., was third with 232; Bradford White of Chicago, shooting in class B had 235 out of 300 possible points, while Richard Heller, Altoona, Pa., was second with 233; Charles Andrews, Canton, O., was third with 236.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Birmingham 78 56 582
Nashville 75 56 573
New Orleans 75 56 573
Memphis 69 58 549
Atlanta 70 64 522
Mobile 51 79 392
Chattanooga 51 81 386
RESULTS AUG. 27
Birmingham 7, Memphis 3
Memphis 3, Birmingham 2
Chattanooga 8, New Orleans 5
Nashville 10, Mobile 5
Atlanta 3, Little Rock 2

WANT MARK RECOGNIZED
PORTLAND, Ore.—Officials of an exhibition swimming meet here are asking recognition for a mark of 254 made by Miss Agnes Gierath Tuesday night in the 440-yard breaststroke event, unofficially bettering the world record for women by 6-5-5. Sponsors of the meet announced that the mark would be submitted to the United States Amateur Athletic Union with a request that it be recognized as official.

Germany's 'Comeback' Carried Step Further in Sports World

Defeat English Team of Track and Field Stars—May Play Rugby and Soccer Matches Under Artificial Light

By Radio from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Germany's "comeback," which has been a great feature of the world of sport since the war, was carried a step further, when its representatives soundly defeated those of England Saturday in the first track and field relay contest ever held between the two nations. Eight events now the contest has been carried to the fourth, it looked as though the match would be one-sided, but Mrs. Sohl won the fifth with a 5 after the champion foot from the hole, Mrs. Sohl won the seventh after both topped scored shots, but stopped short of the ditch which guarded the green. Mrs. Sohl, who was very erratic in the qualifying round. The champion, three of the last eight holes, and she cost her two holes. She sank only one long putt during the match, a 20-footer on the second. Mrs. Sohl was better with the putter than she got into too much trouble with her irons.

Wins First Three
When Mrs. Pressler won the first three holes easily and halved the fourth, it looked as though the match would be one-sided, but Mrs. Sohl won the fifth with a 5 after the champion foot from the hole, Mrs. Sohl won the seventh after both topped scored shots, but stopped short of the ditch which guarded the green. Mrs. Sohl, who was very erratic in the qualifying round. The champion, three of the last eight holes, and she cost her two holes. She sank only one long putt during the match, a 20-footer on the second. Mrs. Sohl was better with the putter than she got into too much trouble with her irons.

Stymies Champion
The Ohio champion rallied on the thirteenth to drop an accurate six-foot putt on which she was almost stymied, and Mrs. Pressler three-putted. They halved the fourteenth in 5, and then Mrs. Pressler drove from the hole in 4. Her second sliced to a wagon track behind a hill, and instead of coming out safely she tried to reach the pin from the hole in 4. On the seventeenth Mrs. Sohl drove to a trap and failed to get out. Her third sliced to a wagon track behind a hill, and instead of coming out safely she tried to reach the pin from the hole in 4. On the seventeenth Mrs. Sohl drove to a trap and failed to get out. Her third sliced to a wagon track behind a hill, and instead of coming out safely she tried to reach the pin from the hole in 4.

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By United Press
Havana, Cuba
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Los Angeles 68 51 571
San Francisco 67 50 561
Seattle 66 49 551
San Diego 65 48 541
Sacramento 64 47 531
Newark 63 46 521
Jersey City 62 45 511

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Cincinnati 62 43 501

RESULTS AUG. 27
Indianapolis 5, Toledo 2
Minneapolis 4, Milwaukee 2
Kansas City 5, St. Paul 2

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MRS. PRESSLER IN CLOSE MATCH

Champion Off in Putting but Defeats Mrs. Sohl 2 and 1 in Western Golf

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CLEVELAND, O.—In the second round of match play for the twenty-seventh annual championship of the Women's Western Golf Association at the Mayfield Country Club here Tuesday Mrs. Leonard Pressler of the San Gabriel Country Club, San Gabriel, Calif., faced Mrs. L. W. Mida of Butterfield Country Club, Chicago, Ill., in a close match for the title which she has held for two years, won a close 1-1 match in the first round from Mrs. Curtis Sohl of Santa Country Club, Columbus, O., the champion of Ohio, by a 2-and-1 count.

Mrs. Mida, women's western model tourney champion, scored an easy 4-and-2 victory over Mrs. Sohl, who was a 2-and-1 winner in the first round. Mrs. Sohl, who was very erratic in the qualifying round. The champion, three of the last eight holes, and she cost her two holes. She sank only one long putt during the match, a 20-footer on the second. Mrs. Sohl was better with the putter than she got into too much trouble with her irons.

Wins First Three
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Bush Resigns as Pilot of Pittsburgh Pirates

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh, Pa.
OWEN J. BUSH, manager of the Pittsburgh National League baseball club, has tendered his resignation to President Barney Dreyfus. The owner of the club accepted the resignation without comment. The resignation took effect immediately and Dreyfus named Jewell Ems, a coach, as acting manager. Asked if Bush gave any reason for resigning, Dreyfus said, "He resigned. That's all I can tell you."

defeated Miss Anne Webster, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 3 and 2.
Mrs. Julian Tyler, Cleveland, defeated Mrs. C. Nelson, Dayton, O., 2 up.
Miss Bernice Wall, Oakbrook, Wis., defeated Miss Ariel Vitas, Glen View, Ill., 2 up.
Miss Peggy Wattles, Buffalo, N. Y., defeated Miss E. H. Hughes, Cleveland, 3 and 2.
Mrs. John Arends, Long Grove, Ill., defeated Mrs. J. W. Herron, Akron, O., 7 and 5.

DAWSON SETS NEW COURSE RECORD, 71

Jones Scores 73 in Practice Rounds at Del Monte

DEL MONTE, Calif.—Amateur golfers practicing over the revamped Pebble Beach course, near here, had a new course record of 71 to shoot at their preparations for the United States amateur championship, starting Monday. And, incidentally, that 71 was not made by Champion R. T. Jones Jr., who is here to defend his title. It was shot by John Dawson, Chicago golfer, who made a 69 on the first day in the British amateur championship. Par for the course is 72.

Steady Course
Where he was careless and nonchalant on Monday, he was studious Tuesday, although the result was the same. He went out in 35, one under par, and returned in 35, one over par. The best card in the championship's four rounds was that of Charles E. Pasadena, Calif., who was out in 35 and back in 37.

Gallery Disappointed
The gallery, who had been expected to break into the sixties. Most of the match he paid strict attention to the play, tramping over the course and studying the contours of the different holes, the possibilities of interference in the outer reaches, the ways, and the roll of the greens, the rough and the traps. Charles E. Pasadena, former junior champion of the national championship, some quarters ago, played a fine round, making a piece of golf engineering and took 75 strokes—out in 35 and home in 42.

Pick-Ups
HORNBY is coming! Three players took down from the green and putted six feet short over a knoll. She missed her second, going three feet over, but she did get the hole in 4. On the seventeenth Mrs. Sohl drove to a trap and failed to get out. Her third sliced to a wagon track behind a hill, and instead of coming out safely she tried to reach the pin from the hole in 4.

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PHILADELPHIA IS SHUT OUT AGAIN

Yankees Have Satisfaction of Holding Their Great Rivals Scoreless

AMERICAN LEAGUE
New York 34 29 483
St. Louis 33 28 473
Philadelphia 32 27 463
Cleveland 31 26 453
Detroit 30 25 443
Washington 29 24 433
Chicago 28 23 423
Boston 27 22 413
RESULTS AUG. 27
Washington 5, Boston 4
New York 2, Philadelphia 0

What is the matter with the Athletics?
The cry that is being echoed in American League baseball circles following the second successive shut-out of the Athletics and their eighth defeat in their last 10 games, Tuesday, is an unusual enough one. The Athletics team to be shut out at all, to say nothing of being held scoreless in two straight games may not win the pennant this season but they, at least, have earned the distinction of shutting out their great rivals. When Phipps held the league leaders to three scattered hits, the Athletics went down 0-10, the first time they have been shut out since the records as the third pitcher to hold the Athletics scoreless this year.

Miller of Cleveland did it early in the season and McKelvey of the White Sox accomplished it Monday in the game just preceding Phipps' performance. Philadelphia has made only seven hits in its last two games.

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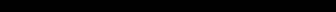
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

A Quotation for Today
NOT what we have, but what we enjoy, constitutes our abundance.—J. PETIT-SENN

Odds and Ends

The Automobile
Of interest to the motorist is the information that the average life of a passenger automobile is seven years.

The Up and Down Mileage
A Des Moines elevator operator during 14 years of service estimated that he has traveled some 25,000 miles up and down during that time.

Ellis Island
Originally the immigration base, Ellis Island, covered an area of a little more than three acres, but it has been added to from time to time until at present it comprises an area of 21 acres. Much of the material used to enlarge it came from foreign countries, as ballast in ships. It is said that the island includes earth from practically every seaboard country in Europe.

Checks by Air Mail
It is estimated that \$24,000,000 worth of checks are dispatched by air mail to New York every day, or approximately \$7,000,000,000 worth a year. The economy of this method of transportation is shown when it is figured that air mail saves from one to three days' interest on this sum—a saving said to be as high as \$144,000,000 a year.

Bird Sanctuaries
The United States Department of Agriculture is to expend nearly \$3,000,000 in the next two years in obtaining land for bird sanctuaries.

Adds Realism
That viewing motion pictures with one eye tends to give the impression that distant objects in the picture are far back of the face of the screen, was the opinion advanced by an expert at a recent optical convention during a discussion of research in methods of making three dimensional pictures.

Illium
The first American to discover a chemical element was Prof. S. B. Hopkins of University of Illinois, who revealed the chemical known as Illium.

Neighbors
Edinburgh. Pleasant little episode, characteristic of King George, was recalled by the Rev. Robert Maclean, who conducted the service of thanksgiving for the King's recovery in Buckle Parish Church, Aberdeenshire.
The Palace of Holyrood House, the royal residence in Edinburgh, is surrounded by a walled garden which separates it from a large park—the King's Park—which includes Arthur's Seat, a lionlike hill which seems to guard the city. This park forms a delightful playground and is largely frequented by the children from the poorer parts of the town, the High Street and the Canongate, and the Canongate and the Canongate lanes running off them.
One day when the King was in residence in Holyrood, his presence was missed. Some time afterward he was discovered in the King's Park, accompanied by a group of boys with whom he was talking. Later he was asked what he had been doing, and replied that he was making the acquaintance of his neighbors in the Canongate.

Co-operation in Business
Albany, N. Y.
THIS column has frequently described competition as being displaced by co-operation in the commercial realm. One more example of thoughtfulness in the business world occurred recently when a well known chemical plant was damaged by fire. With their raw materials water soaked and useless, orders still went out very nearly on schedule through the good offices of other chemical companies near and far. All necessary ingredients were furnished at cost from their storehouses, and the variety of assistance offered but not needed reveals a most praiseworthy attitude throughout the industry.

In Lighter Vein

Rufus Writes Home
Dear Clara: I have heard easterners talk so often about their shore dinners, I decided—now that I'm in Boston for a few days—to run out to Marblehead and sample one. I may manufacture the world's greatest clothespins, but I want to know all about the other lines, too.
Well, Clara, I'm rather glad you decided to stay in Raimbridge, for my table manners are at Marblehead certainly got tangled up with the sea food.
The shore dinner started off with steamed clams, and nearly ended that way. A waitress, dressed as a sailor, brought me a bowl of assorted clam shells, also a saucer of melted butter and a cup of clam broth. I watched the procedure of a tanned young lady at the opposite table, but I didn't get along as well as she. I managed to pry open the shells all right, but just as soon as I got a clam well started toward the butter, the thing came apart and dropped into the stone pile on my soup plate. I felt like a farm hand who had been digging all day without getting a potato. It's a great shell game, steamed clams.
Clam chowder was some better, for I did get within eating distance of a clam. But the broiled lobster nearly floored me. I had a foolish d-d of an olive fork and a pair of nut crackers, but these didn't work very well. You have to do a lot of blasting, Clara, to get much food out of a lobster. My waitress said the claws contained some very fine meat, but I didn't investigate.
The tanned young lady got so interested watching me perform that I dropped my knife, and it sounded like the clatter of a carload of iron pipes on the bathroom floor. I was never so embarrassed.
Believe me, Clara, I'll stick to beef-steak and gravy next time. They're easier and safer.
Your devoted husband,
Rufus.

Ample Reason
"What makes you look so miserable?"
"I would like to change a \$5 note."
"But that is nothing serious."
"But I haven't got one."—LIE (Berlin).

The Reminder
Mother: "Now, Tommie, you must wash your hands before you get ready for bed."
Son: "But, Mummy, you said it was informal."—Answer.

A Word a Day

Admonition
It is interesting to note in the Bible how many more words there are of warning than of reproof. This is one of the former. Our English form is directly taken from the Latin *admonitio*, "to advise or warn." It indicates a bringing seriously to mind, in a gentle but firm way, some duty or obligation or possible failure.
An "admonition" is generally administered before a wrong has been done, not as "reproof" or "censure," which follow. When some error has been committed, an "admonition" warns against possible future mistakes of the same kind. In some cases "admonition" is considered the mildest form of reproof, little more than a "caution," but the wisest kind of "admonition" instructs or directs the thought.
Although generally so considered, "admonition" does not necessarily imply wrongdoing. It is inspired by friendliness and sincerity, rather than by enmity or superiority.
We stress the third syllable of admonition, for the word sounds like ad-mo-nish-un, in which the *u* is in *um*, *o* as in *obey*, *i* as in *it*, *a* as in *circus*.
"These things are written for our admonition."

THE MONITOR READER
These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Why is the smallest crocodile in the Paris zoo the largest in importance?—*World's Great Capitals*..... 20
2. What country ranks next to the United States in its enthusiasm for motion pictures?—*Odds and Ends*..... 20
3. What is the great need in the American automobile industry today?—*Educational Page*..... 20
4. How many governments have signed the Pact of Paris?—*News Section*..... 20
5. How were the latest fashions displayed to the woman of colonial days?—*Women's Enterprises Page*..... 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities
Arkansas Gazette: The proposed new vent-pocket automobile satisfactorily eliminates back seat driving. There is no back seat.
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: The most optimistic manufacturer in America exported macaroni and spaghetti in the amount of \$25 to Italy last April.

Toll Gate Puzzle

By Changing One Letter in Each Set of Upright Squares, You Can Turn the Word "Toll" into "Gate" with Four Moves.

Key to Puzzle
Answer to Orange Puzzle: 12 (6 of each).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Hague—Success and a Warning

WITH the successful end of three weeks of intensive bargaining at The Hague, the world is now able to remove its gaze from the battle of figures to the broader effects of this eventful conference. Interest in the surprising achievement of Philip Snowden, the plain, unassuming son of an English weaver, whose rigid determination so dramatically changed the course of the proceedings, must be accompanied by a longer view of the results of that statesman's efforts. The Hague conference was bound to be a severe test of the new-found and still precarious solidarity of Europe. How have the nations emerged?

Britain, through the mouth of Mr. Snowden, has spoken in tones never before heard from her statesmen in the councils of the nations. Casting off the grace notes and cadences of polite diplomacy, she has adopted the straightforward verbiage of the business man. She offered an example of open diplomacy that has rejoiced the hearts of Americans, who, as a nation, have been on the watch for such a development for 150 years. Her departure from established custom has won sympathy, tacit or avowed, in many unexpected quarters. Mr. Snowden's speech has doubtless set a new style for diplomatic methods more in keeping with the genius of progressive governments of the future.

It is probable that the unexpected triumph of Mr. Snowden, in bringing at once settlement of the unsavory reparations tangle and the equally difficult Rhine question, has saved the tender young plant of European solidarity that the tone and conduct of the conference seemed on the point of destroying. Moreover, the immense prestige won by the MacDonald Labor Government gives a measure of justification to the determined stand made by the indomitable Chancellor of the Exchequer. For Mr. Snowden's triumphant emergence from the trap into which the surprisingly poor showing of the British experts had led him was an eventuality that the British Nation had little reason to expect.

But the Chancellor's feat has led world harmony into precarious places, and it is now generally realized that the pursuance of one country's demands, regardless of the good will and welfare of the community of nations, can be no precedent for statesmanship of the new era. The statesman attending an international council knows that he has a larger constituency to "nurse" than his own people—particularly at the present formative period.

Happily, the conference has not been without conspicuous signs of the new order of world statesmanship. Italy's liberal offer to relinquish payments allotted her from the Austrian succession states, France's willingness to sacrifice part of her gains through the Young plan, the untiring efforts of Belgium and Japan to effect a compromise and the former's consistent readiness to match the sacrifices made by other creditor nations, to which must be added Germany's almost certain acceptance of increased first-year payments—all have performed signal service for the peace of the world.

Moreover, Mr. Snowden's stand seems to have aroused less resentment than might have been expected, and with the League Assembly close at hand, Mr. MacDonald, with his genius for frankness and urbanity, and with the prestige now added to his Government, should be able to restore Britain to the rôle of kindly conciliator which has long been the ideal of her foreign policy.

Britain's Contribution to Sport

LORD GORELL'S words to a recent summer school on the subject of Britain's contribution to sport are worth pondering. The British attitude toward sport is by no means unimportant, indicating as it does the national attitude in other and weightier matters, for, ever since the distant day when Henry V sent the King of France a present of tennis balls, sport has played a larger and much more vital part in the life of England than in that of any other country. Athletics take as honorable and as prominent a place in the British system of education as do academics; and some nations have regarded sport as so essentially an English phenomenon that they have adopted the English name for it into their own language. It is therefore a matter of some consequence that Lord Gorell should consider the present British attitude toward sport wrong.

When he says that England is in danger of becoming too keen on the winning of championships and the setting up of records, and of paying more attention to the results and rewards of the game than to the game itself, he is voicing a criticism that not only England but the greater part of the Western world would do well to consider. Perhaps it is too often forgotten that if a game is worth playing at all it is worth playing badly. Lord Gorell regards as the English contribution to sport the fact that the "average Englishman is not a specialist," but "prides himself on being an all-round sportsman." There is a possibility that this contribution may become a thing of the past. The development of professionalism has led inevitably to the cultivation of specialized skill instead of all-round ability, and if England is to continue to make her peculiar contribution there will have to be a return to the days when more people played games and fewer people watched them.

This fact brings up an important practical difficulty. Some time ago there appeared in Punch a cartoon of an old gentleman saying to a young man who was about to enter a professional football ground, "When I was your age, I used to play football, not watch it": to which the youth replied, "When you were my age, you had a ground to play on." The number of playing pitches in Great Britain is woefully inadequate for the needs of the multitudes of those who would use them if they had the chance; and there is little social work more certain of doing good than the recent grants of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, which have given a start to 125 playing field schemes in various parts of the country.

Mrs. Willebrandt Sums Up

FINALLY the concluding chapter of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt's discussion of prohibition in the United States has been published. Armed with the vast store of data and details gathered by her while serving as federal prosecutor in charge of enforcement cases, she has presented, without apparent bias, the facts as she claims to have found them to exist. She has refrained, it would seem, from claiming for the Government a greater degree of success in inducing or compelling obedience to the law than she could properly do under known circumstances. Equally just in her forecasts, she does not seek to lull the public conscience by promising for the immediate future anything approaching a complete measure of law enforcement.

It is because of this undoubted fairness in statement and conclusion that there is apparent a disposition by some of those who have read the published series to misunderstand or misconstrue what Mrs. Willebrandt has written and to lose sight of the point she has endeavored to emphasize. This tendency is most apparent among those who are not in complete sympathy with prohibition or the efforts to enforce the law as it is written. They accept the admission that enforcement has not been fully achieved as proof that it cannot be achieved by present methods. They point to admissions that political influences have interfered as a confession that the problem, whether it is to be solved by the police power of the states or the Nation, or by an appeal to the consciences of the people through education, must always be complicated by a yielding to selfishness and greed.

Mrs. Willebrandt, at least by careful indirection, has emphasized the fact that in the years immediately following the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment it was more generally observed than in quite recent years. By implication, at least, it is made to appear that disregard for the law by an increasing number who have discovered that the law can be violated with impunity is due to the culpability or indifference of those charged with the responsibility of enforcing the law.

But it should not be presumed that the mistake which has been made cannot be rectified. The people of the United States, as represented in state and national governments, have not reached that point where they will admit this degree of weakness or impotency. The task to be completed has been rendered somewhat more difficult because of the lapses which Mrs. Willebrandt has somewhat courageously traced, but it is, as she believes, one still possible of accomplishment.

The store of official and common knowledge of existing conditions probably has not been materially increased by the setting down, in detail, of the facts which Mrs. Willebrandt has marshaled. But the whole makes up a record of which even those in the United States who carelessly and thoughtlessly conspire to encourage violations of the law cannot be proud. They cannot, if they view the matter seriously, fail to see the direction in which respect for law is carrying them. The heedless course followed, even if it seems to offer a promise of so-called personal liberty, carries those who carelessly pursue it in exactly the opposite direction.

A Handclasp of States

UNUSUAL importance attached to the handclasp of the governors of New York and Vermont on Monday at the center of the new \$1,000,000 Lake Champlain bridge during the ceremonies dedicating the structure. Outside of its interest from an engineering standpoint, it marked an event of great significance not only for the two states that have built the bridge but also for all New England and for the rapidly increasing thousands of motor tourists from all parts of the country who are drawn by the scenic beauties of the Adirondacks, the Green and White Mountains and the varied summer attractions of Maine.

For three centuries, since Samuel de Champlain first saw the lake that bears his name, its 120 miles of waterway have lain as a serious impediment to the development by white men of the regions east and west of it. During the long years of conflict between France and England for possession of Canada and during the American revolutionary struggle it was the highway of exploration, commerce and warfare.

Romance has clung to it throughout its history. Lying in a remarkably beautiful setting between the Adirondacks and the Green Mountains, and with the added attraction of the picturesque ruins of Crown Point and Ticonderoga on its western shores, it has always drawn summer tourists. Yet despite its beauty it has remained a handicap to the dwellers on either side of it. The coming of the automobile and the immense increase in summer travel finally spurred to action the two states directly interested, and the great barrier of Lake Champlain is now surmounted for the benefit of vast numbers of people.

Linking as it does the fine motor roads built by New York through the Adirondacks with the growing system of automobile highways in Vermont, this bridge will be a boon to tourists who in swiftly increasing numbers are seeking to enjoy the summer beauties of the northeastern corner of the United States. It will give them a straight and easy route from the Adirondacks through the Green Mountains to New Hampshire and Maine, and will enable them to avoid the long detour around Lake Champlain that previously was inevitable.

The bridge will also have large utilitarian

value, for it is sure to encourage trade and industry by facilitating intercourse between northern New York and New England. Seldom has any structure served so well both beauty and material usefulness.

A Questionable Reciprocity Policy

THAT the Interstate Commerce Commission finally has taken action in the prevalent rail practice of using purchases to influence routing of goods is not wholly a reflection upon the railways, for the manufacturers have been equally responsible for the development of this reprehensible policy of "reciprocity." The commission has ordered an inquiry into the entire question, and if manufacturers and shippers of goods could be brought before it there is reason to believe that some remarkable facts would be adduced at the forthcoming investigation.

Reciprocity, as such, is wholly commendable and regularly practiced in all fields of endeavor. It is not its use, but its abuse, toward which the commission is directing its inquiry. Basically, the matter is two-sided. A railroad, for example, will decline to make purchases from a concern which will not route its traffic over the lines of the carrier in question. Conversely, a shipper of goods will use his traffic as an argument in favor of selling his product, and the railroad which does not buy from him may find that it cannot secure the haul on any of his traffic which is competitive in respect to routing. This practice, it is understood, has even been carried so far that some concerns are willing to pay the freight on the traffic of another manufacturer, merely in order that they may control the routing of it, and with this as a basis, obtain large railroad orders for materials and supplies.

Such a policy, either on the part of the railroad in placing orders with companies which route business over that carrier's lines, or of manufacturers who route business only over railways which buy their products, is more in the nature of a "racket" than a reciprocal agreement. It may have temporary advantages to the one employing this policy for expanding its business, but in the long run it acts as a boomerang. The railway is obliged to buy equipment from concerns which, in certain instances, could not serve it as well as one which did not, or could not, use the traffic argument as a basis of soliciting rail purchases. And the manufacturer, in turn, might well find that, in routing business only over the lines of carriers which bought his goods, he was depriving himself of better service by another line.

It is not unlikely that many railroad men, and manufacturers as well, would welcome a discontinuance of the entire practice. They have sufficient perspicacity to recognize the inherent danger in such a plan and to appreciate the fact that if everyone pursues it no one is finally the gainer. But so long as their competitors act in accord on the purchasing-routing policy, they feel obliged, for their own protection, to follow suit. If the commerce commission can break this up, it will be doing both the railroads and the shippers a distinct service.

"Equal Before Fishes"

WISE words were uttered by President Hoover the other day to his summer neighbors in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia. He was thanking them for their hearty welcome every week-end when he deserts steaming Washington for the cool solitude of a camp on the Rapidan River.

"I have discovered the reason Presidents take to fishing—the silent sport," said President Hoover. "In fishing they may find relief from the pneumatic hammer of constant personal contacts, and refreshment of mind in the babble of running brooks. . . . Fishing is a reminder of the democracy of life, of humility, for all men are equal before fishes."

Presidents are not alone in their desire to rid themselves of the fancy labels bestowed by customs and events. Nature affords sanctuary for complete relaxation and forgetfulness. The surge of a great city likewise furnishes an admirable setting where a tall man may sink to the stature and pursuits of less advertised men and women.

Busy people need to forget occasionally that they are grocers, lawyers, college professors, authors, and executives—and simply recall that they are human beings made to enjoy all the daily comradeship of street and town, and to respond to every worthy influence that lifts them out of themselves.

To have a hobby, to find pleasure in a book, to study the face of nature, is to resist the temptation to sink into a smooth professional groove, and to live exclusively upon one's small specialty.

A label of identification is undoubtedly a useful symbol, provided the label does not stick so stubbornly that the person underneath cannot pry it loose. Any job may indeed become a pneumatic hammer, as much as the exacting duties of a presidential office. It is a wise man who avoids the stroke of the hammer by constantly cultivating invigorating new interests and contacts "far from the madding crowd."

Editorial Notes

Portuguese are saying of a young man who made a fortune in ten years by contracting for the city's refuse and converting it into fertilizer that he made his riches by finding a priceless jewel in the dust heaps. The jewel he found probably was priceless: not only how to turn a waste product to constructive purposes, but also the energy and initiative to do so while others sat in the sun and wondered why he prospered.

Those two Poles taking seven years for a stroll around the world will know a lot more about the world when they finish; but the world will know a lot more about aviation when the Graf Zeppelin ends its three weeks' flight around the globe.

Call it "blu'b'ry," "blooberry" or what you will; everybody will pronounce blueberry pie good.

Even Jules Verne never thought of 20,000 leagues over the sea.

From Palm to Pine in South America

GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR

THE tourist down the "West Coast" usually overlooks Ecuador, for the larger steamers do not make its ports. Moreover, Guayaquil, the principal one, was not always the agreeable place that it is today. But I had been advised that Quito, the high Andean capital, was the "most interesting capital in the world." So I obtained passage on a small German semicargo boat at Panama, and, after touching at half a dozen outposts in the course of an 800-mile run, came steaming one vivid tropical evening up the long river between ever-narrowing jungle-clad shores, at length to anchor somewhat noisily off the "Malecon" at Guayaquil.

The Ecuadorian customs officials are leisurely, but thorough. They made a much-bedecked appearance after breakfast the next morning and, after partaking appreciatively in the first-class saloon of what was no doubt a supplementary meal, they proceeded to investigate the fitness of the passengers to land upon Ecuadorian soil. I was the only European and my far-wandering passport was an object of interest not altogether unmixed with uncertainty.

Several pairs of eyes peered at it curiously. "Harbor Police, Colombo," they read. "Suez Canal Police, Port Said"; "In Transit, Marseilles"; "Checked, Port Police, Calcutta"; "Permission to Land, Singapore"; "Frontier Control, Kas-el-Nakura, Palestine"; "Transit sans arrest, Beirut"; "Permitted Landing, Penang"; "Arrived, Bagdad"; "Passport Control, Melbourne"; "Immigration Service, Sourabaya"; "United States Customs, Honolulu." And so on. The Ecuadorians talked it over leisurely and at length. What did such a much-traveled person require here? Who and what was he? "Journalista," as a vacation might cover a multitude of sins and probably did.

However, permission was at last graciously granted and the vociferous small-boat men came thronging aboard, clamoring for luggage and declaiming the merits of various hotels. But Guayaquil, greatly improved in appearance, cleanly and bright, awaits eagerly the completion of the one first-class hotel which shall presently bring its entertainment facilities up to the standard of the rejuvenated and renovated city; and at present tourists bound for the capital are apt to hasten on by the morning tri-weekly train.

It is an early business, this, for the train leaves from the far side of the bay, and one must be at the ferry by 6 o'clock or before. Quito is more than 300 miles away and the train journey requires two days, the night being spent at Rio Homba, a picturesque and unchanged colonial town 9000 feet in the hills.

Our Andean train consists of several second class carriages, a first class, and the "observation car" for tourists and wealthy colonials. Most of the seats are taken and the preferred places have been booked in advance. They are thoroughly comfortable, for this Guayaquil-Quito railway is operated by Anglo-Saxons with Anglo-Saxon efficiency. As an engineering achievement it is quite on a par with the mountain railways of Europe and America, and, after the long run of several hours across the rich, warm tropical plain, the palms are left behind. Then a slow climb is com-

menced toward the pines and a type of scenery which rivals that of the Alps and the Rockies.

The far ranges which we must traverse seem an impossible distance and an equally impossible height, but, by aid of tunnel and bridge, and an occasional thrilling "switchback," we are among them and at more than 5000 feet when the hour arrives for the luncheon tarry at a delightful little hill town, the summer resort of well-to-do Guayaquilians. Here is a restaurant conducted by an American, and, when we find that an excellent six or seven-course meal has cost us only forty cents, we realize that we are in one of the most inexpensive countries in the world.

The train climbs slowly on through the afternoon, and, as we mount to 10,000 feet, the mighty peak of Chimborazo beckons us, its beautiful snow-crowned dome distinct as the Matterhorn from Zermatt. The atmosphere becomes that of a northern clime and bare, rock-ribbed hillsides succeed the verdure-clad slopes below. Along the trail-like roads occasional heavy-laden llamas pass, driven by Indians in shaggy garments of unshorn wool.

At the brief tarrying places and water tanks peasants appear with cakes and fruit, of which huge strawberries are the most appealing. And as darkness falls the environs of a town discover themselves and the train rolls noisily into a large station picturesquely thronged. It is Rio Homba, and across the plaza is a British-managed hotel, where, beneath a pile of blankets against the bitter cold of this altitude, we find welcome rest.

Daylight terminates our repose, for another early start is necessary. The British manager of the railway has offered me the privilege of making the rest of the journey by a motor limousine's truck, but the extreme cold forbids this. And, as we mount toward the apex of the line, at 12,000 feet, the air grows rarer and sharper. Patches of snow lie here and there across the upland stretches, vegetation is scant and majestic Chimborazo towers close at hand. The huts of the scattered highland folk are banded with earth and weighted with rock against the sweeping Andean gales. At the highest point a lone signalman attends the single telegraph line which reports the arrival and departure of the train to the railway offices far below.

And then we commence the descent that leads at the close of another day into Quito. A drop of 2000 feet, and we wind through a series of lovely mountain valleys dotted with ranchos which stand in the midst of a pteous vegetation, with groves of pine here and there. There is a reminder of the American West in the herds of cattle which graze in the rich valleys, and the far-reaching estates recall the old Spanish days in southern California.

These are the abodes of wealthy descendants of the early Spanish of South America, and in the expansive haciendas is precious store of colonial art in silverware, paintings and mahogany furniture. An occasional white church is certain to possess treasures formed of the pilfered gold of the Incas. Finally, in a saucerlike depression among the hills, flanked by the white peaks of the Andes, surrounded by woodlands of northern trees, supreme reminder of the Spanish era, less altered than any city of the Western Hemisphere, lies Quito: Quito, the northern capital of the Incas, peaceful, picturesque, remote.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

IT IS officially announced that Signor Mussolini will preside over the General Assembly of the Fascist Party, which will meet at the Palazzo Venezia in Rome on Sept. 14, and that on this occasion he will deliver an important political speech, outlining the future policy of Fascism. The Fascist Grand Council, which since it became an organ of the Italian state early this year has held only very few meetings, has also been convoked for Sept. 30.

The General Assembly of the Fascist Party, which is composed of the representatives of the various organizations—political, syndical, intellectual, educational, etc.—of the Fascist Party should not be mixed up with the Quinquennial Assembly of the Fascist régime, which meets once every five years and whose members include many who do not have the Fascist Party ticket. The meeting of the General Assembly, followed a few days later by that of the Grand Council, would seem to show that Signor Mussolini intends to intensify his political activity in an earlier period than in former years. The fact that the Fascist newspapers have been emphasizing, several weeks before their actual convocation, the importance of both these meetings has been interpreted as a sign that some new changes, either in the Italian Constitution or in the Government's policy, are in contemplation.

Augusto Turati, the secretary of the Fascist Party, in his capacity of head of the Fascist university groups, has issued an order to the effect that all university students in Italy shall wear straw hats this summer. In recent years the custom had been spreading among men, especially in central and southern Italy, of going about bareheaded, thus causing a serious crisis in the Italian straw hat industry, which had always been one of the most prosperous in this country. Judging by the great number of straw hats that can now be seen, it appears that Signor Turati's order is being obeyed. The hats worn by university students are adorned with wide ribbons with colors varying according to the various departments (law, letters, engineering, etc.); the hats have in addition a smaller band with the colors of the particular university to which the student belongs.

Although no formal ban has been issued against the introduction or sale of Russian books in Italy, the Fascist authorities have clearly shown that they do not wish the works of modern Russian authors to be read in Italy. Orders have recently been given to booksellers all over Italy to cease the sale and gradually withdraw from circulation the works of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Turgenyev, Gogol, Gorky and other Russian authors. The ban is now restricted to Russian authors, but it is not improbable that it may be extended to authors of other nationalities. Italian public libraries are, of course, provided with Socialist literature, but these books are only allowed to remain idle on the shelves and cannot be consulted by students.

Some interesting archaeological discoveries are reported from southern Sicily. At Syracuse, Professor Carta, the director of the local museum, during some excavation work at Piazza Armeria, unearthed a large Roman building with three entrances and with many pillars about ten feet thick. In the pediment he found many empty niches, but as yet no statues have been brought to light. Traces of frescoes have been discovered, and the pavement, which is covered with marbles of various colors, has a mosaic decoration. Near by, various coins of republican Rome, together with remains of vases, arms and other objects, have been recovered. Professor Carta believes that this edifice was the Roman bath of the city of Plutia. At Girgenti, too, where a group of ancient Greek altars was recently brought to light, a discovery of exceptional interest has been made. Among the objects discovered near the altars was a terracotta piece which was at first believed to be a drainpipe. On close inspection, however, Professor Marsch, who is in charge of the Girgenti excavations, identified the object as the image of an "unknown god," without, unfortunately, any identifying features. The discovery is of extreme importance, as it gives an unexpected illustration of St. Paul's sermon on Mars' Hill (Areopagus) to the Athenians, as told in Acts 17:23, where he says that he has seen an altar dedicated "To The Unknown God." It has been decided to intensify the excavating in the area in the hope of finding more treasures.

A recent circular sent by the Home Minister (Signor Mussolini) to the ninety-two prefects of Italy orders that henceforth the national anthem and the Fascist Party song, "Giovinezza," which are now always played together, shall be publicly played only on days of national festivities

or civil celebrations. A successive order fixes the number of these celebrations to eight a year. The Fascist authorities are evidently annoyed by the veritable abuse in the last few years of playing the national anthems "with excessive frequency, often in unsuitable places and circumstances." Overzealous Fascists, indeed, seem to seize every possible opportunity afforded to them of giving public demonstrations of their loyalty to the Duce, and insist at every ceremony that the band or orchestra should play at least "Giovinezza" to gratify their desire to applaud the Duce. Even in the cinemas, the appearance on the screen of the King, the Duce or some other Fascist leader is invariably greeted by "Giovinezza," and all the spectators, whether they like it or not, have to rise to their feet and remain standing until the entire hymn is rendered. The order is welcomed by the press, which is satisfied at the Government's determination to restore dignity to the national hymns.

There is evidently a serious effort to evolve a pure Italian style in women's fashion, and the latest step in this direction is the creation of "Mussolini's cloaks." They are of essentially Italian design—a walking cloak, opening at the front and following the lines of the military cape worn by the Duce over his uniform of commander-in-chief of the Fascist militia, and a state cloak, with a long hood and a high, raised collar, resembling very closely the cloak of la Savonarola. Both designs have duly appeared in the local fashion journals, but the writer has yet failed to see any Italian lady wearing either of the Mussolini cloaks. The designs, it must be admitted, are beautiful, although they have some drawbacks. The walking cloak, for instance, gives its wearer a too martial aspect. At any rate, in spite of the appeal to their patriotism, Italian women still seem to prefer Paris fashions.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Blessed Are the Merciful"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read today in the Monitor an editorial entitled "Blessed Are the Merciful." It dealt with the proposed legal restriction against vivisection in Washington, D. C. That is certainly a measure that should have the hearty approval and co-operation of humane people everywhere. To be sure, it would save the dogs of only one city, but that is something.

To those who saved it would mean a debarring forever of their fear, the days and weeks of blinding agony, the piteous, shameful, unnecessary snuffing out of their lives. To other creatures elsewhere a hope that they, too, may be protected, and to humans everywhere congressional action would arouse thought, cause searching inquiry, a sense of responsibility, justice and mercy to the animal world so dependent upon us.

Is it not time that Congress was demanding action along these lines? The shame of vivisection is widespread. The states take no action. It is being introduced everywhere in high schools and public grade schools. The public is being taught, directly and indirectly, that animals were created solely for human use, and have no rights that any human is bound to acknowledge and observe.

Why complacently allow this to go on, and then parade of "love for pets," humane societies, churches, progressive civilization, etc.? These are but a mockery beside the vivisectional experiments.

L. M. CLARKE.

"Where Does the Fault Lie?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in the Monitor of Aug. 7 entitled "Where Does the Fault Lie?" inspires me to a little bit of my observations as chaplain in a state penitentiary.

Prison breaks start as aggressive mental suggestion in the resentful thinking of inmates, and would have no power if the mental condition were cared for properly. Inmates have too much time to think, with nothing constructive to think about. Some reading matter supplied is helpful, but if there is no inspiration to be better, derived from the time spent, then little has been accomplished.

Giving inmates work is not enough, for if the task is not fitted to the individual, the mental state is not improved. My ideal would be for judges in courts to sentence convicts to manual training schools until graduated in a line of work best fitted to the individual, then parole them to jobs until they prove their worth.

We spend a lot of money on educating little children. Why not spend some on these overgrown children?

Boles, Ida.

ARTHUR C. WILLIAMS.